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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

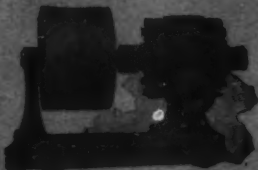
The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

Vol. XXI.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, JULY 8, 1899.

No. 1

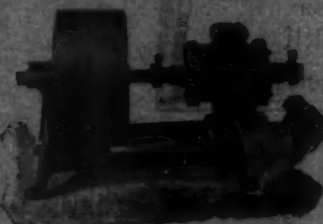
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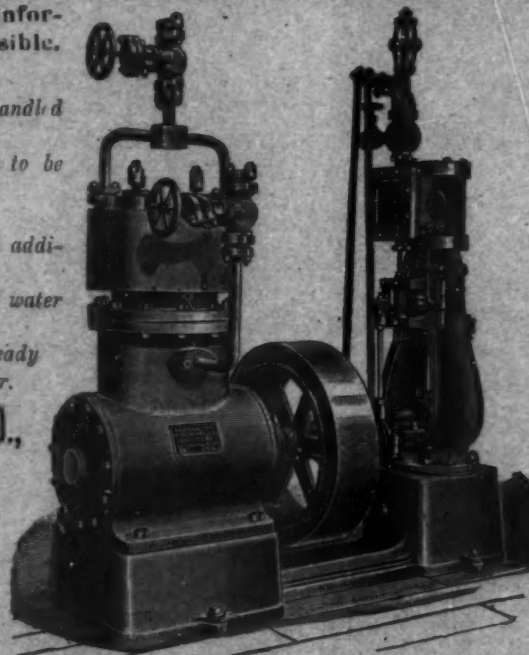
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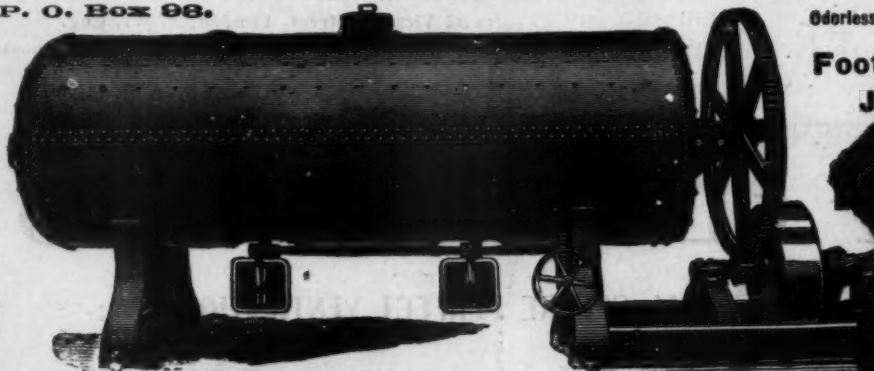
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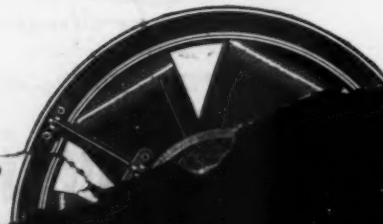
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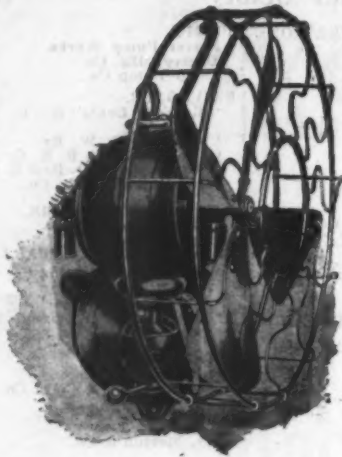
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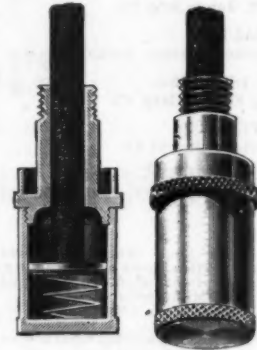
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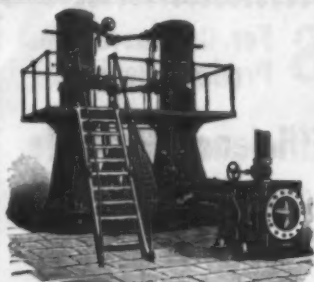
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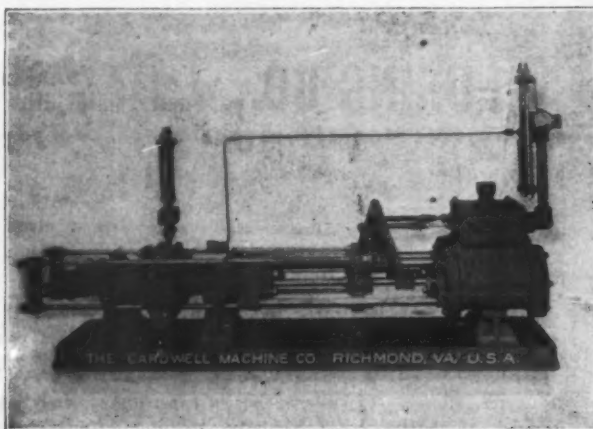
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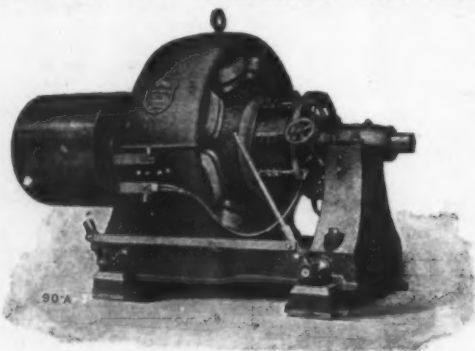
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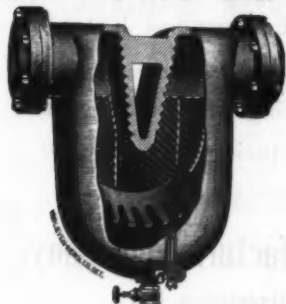
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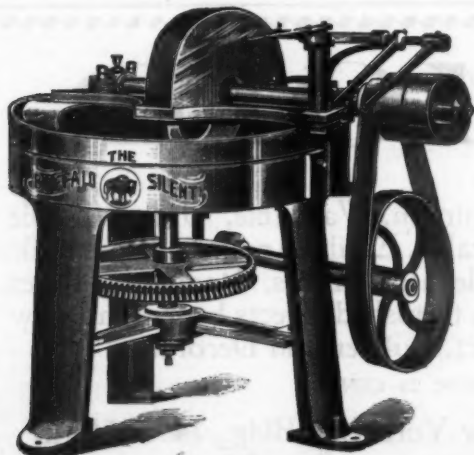
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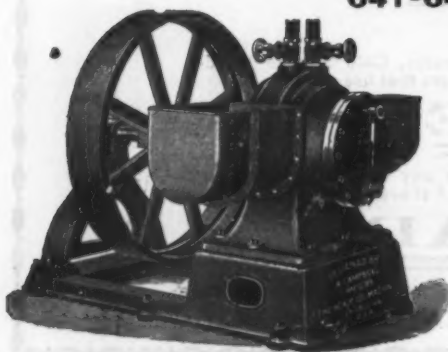
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of the United States.

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

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THE "OPEN DOOR."

We do not desire to discuss the Philippines as a territorial entity of the United States. The new possession is too far away for anything else than a franchise yielder, and a political quantity, whether or not the policy of the "open door" is to be established and maintained.

From an export standpoint, there is very little for us in the Philippines outside of the meat and provision trade under an unrestricted policy, and we are not urging any other policy on the Administration. We except the meat and provision trade, because we have been able by our natural conditions to knock at the door of every other civilized nation and asked for permission to help feed its people with meat and provisions cheaper and better than their own. With an "open door" at Manila we need not expect serious opposition in the food line from the products of countries which now erect artificial barriers to exclude our excellent foods from their markets in competition with their own.

The "open door" policy in the Philippines as to all other products simply means that in such unrestricted trade American goods must remain at home, for they are apparently unable to meet foreign goods in an open field in our own home markets, so long as their competitive position here has to be maintained by an artifice in the tariff bill.

An "open door" policy in the Pacific, together with some such conditions at home, should simply mean that the products of our factories will have to stay at home, and that the markets of our Spanish acquisitions will be presented to foreigners gratis, unless we make other arrangements.

We have urged it before, and we urge it now, that these trade privileges are valuable diplomatic implements in the hands of our embassies with which to win concessions for our much hampered meat, oil and other food products from the governments of other countries. Exchange "open doors." If a Continental power desires free entry to our new possessions for its wares, grant it only for some quid pro quo in their markets for our hampered products. Very few foreign powers grant the freedom of their ports to another country on purely philanthropic principles. The "open door" to the Philippines without an exchange of favors simply means a gift of the commerce of that territory to the nations; nothing more nothing less.

Excepting our meat products, which themselves may encounter serious opposition, ultimately, from Australia, what can we ship to Manila on even terms with the foreigner and beat his price there in an open market? Not rice, not sugar, not fabrics; flour? maybe; not leather, not anything else of food and drink except the sterling packers' product, flour and beer. Not even cotton fabrics nor woolen ones. If so, then what means this "open door?" Then, why not utilize it as an available asset for diplomacy to use in helping our food products into Europe?

GREASE!

Grease! Its significance is not so vulgar in this refined age of deodorizing, refining and bleaching methods as in that nauseous period when the word suggested every dirty, revolting and disgusting thing which refinement and cultured sensibilities detested. The mere mention of grease was disturbing.

Times and substances have changed. Grease in one form or another is one of the most important factors in trade and in scientific problems. It is strange but true that fat is both an explosive and a lubricant; a soiler and a cleanser of the very uncleanness it produces. Grease is a cherished and valued agent in every department of life. It is so now that not only is no form of grease allowed to escape and go to waste, but every assistance of science is sought to hunt it out and to arrest its departure. The problems of fats, oils and tallow are among the most important ones in establishments making vegetable or animal products. Grease enters into everything, and comes from almost every raw material which enters a factory. It lubricates every shaft, every wheel, every pulley, every human being and animal, every flower, root, herb and tree, every fish, fowl, insect. It oils creation, and it has been searched out by every available process for countless services which its virtues render to mankind in the daily life of the race.

No one element has found wider use or greater demand than grease in one or another of its forms—oleo, butter, butterine, margarine, tallow and interminable names of oils, both animal and vegetable. It is essential to everything, and its field is not being curtailed by the flood of new names, new forms and new uses constantly found for it. The analyst and the refiner have so disguised the malodorous chemicals and gases of this substance or so completely expelled them that the human systems which they once made squeamish now receive them with delight. Grease has a wider field than ever before. It is firmly established in favor and will gradually increase in demand as its greater usefulness becomes known and as processes aided by the inventor reduce the cost of marketing it in merchantable condition; so that grease will increase in value as a factory by-product.

The latest serious suggestion as a new field for grease is that made by an official of the United States Government. He recommended it be used as a tempest killer on stormy seas. "Pour oil upon the water." As a dust layer it also has a field in crowded cities. The expense of such a sprinkler bars its general use. Be that as it may, the world and science look to grease to solve many more of the serious problems of life and mechanics. It is the cause of more inquiry and investigation by Legislatures and experts than any other known substance. In the form of solids, semi-solids, compounds and oils—animal and vegetable and mineral—there is more grease consumed than any other chemical or food substance. As an individual product or as an adulterant it intrudes everywhere. It is creation's anti-friction substance.

Year after year the various forms of grease are brought to a higher and a more acceptable state of perfection, which increases their market value and accelerates their use in old and new avenues.

The future of grease is a bright one. It is oiling and smoothing its own road so much so that the higher products of the rendering and refining works now excel in purity and health value many of the old accepted products which they supplant. The finest materials of the factory, they are perfectly clean and chemically pure. Their hygienic properties and food value have withstood the severest crucial tests of experts and laboratories. The higher and finer grades of oil and other greases are the purified substances of nature chastened by science. Every indication points to the advance and the stronger position of—grease.

BORAX.

The readers of The National Provisioner may remember our characterization of the "Narrow-Minded Professordom" of the Swiss expert who influenced his government to pronounce an interdict against all food products preserved with borax or boracic acid. The German manufacturers of borax and boracic acid are evidently afraid that in Germany, too, similar ideas may prevail, and they especially apprehend that the Federal Council may use the authority granted to it by paragraph 20 of the new meat inspection bill to prohibit any kinds of processes or materials liable to cover inferior or injurious quality of goods, to prohibit borax. The German manufacturers, therefore, prepared a petition to the German Diet, the arguments of which are very interesting also for American readers.

They state that the prohibition of the use of borax would seriously injure the wealth of the nation and the best interests of the poor, because valuable material of meat which could not be consumed at once would necessarily be spoiled unless preserved. It has been stated only recently, and by no less a person than Prof. von Buchka, as member of the Imperial Health Board, that in modern times the securing of cheap and healthy food for the poor is the most important problem. Preservatives, and especially borax and boracic acid, are almost indispensable and surely extremely useful in this direction. Another not less important use for it is for army purposes.

As to the harmlessness of these preservatives, all judicial decisions recognize that there is no higher or better authority known as an expert than Prof. O. Liebreich, who, at the request of the great Prof. Virchow, has for years made the most exhaustive researches and tests with borax and boracic acid. And this learned professor came to the conclusion that as a preservative, even if used in the largest quantities admissible for such purposes, borax and boracic acid are not only exceedingly valuable but absolutely harmless. If used for medicinal purposes and to excess, it may have disagreeable or disturbing effects, but not more so than a good many other well-known materials, like, for instance, saltpefre,

which was used for thousands of years for corning, though it could not be used without strong effects for medicinal purposes.

If food products can be excluded for no other reason than that they might produce disturbances in isolated cases or in large doses, then, logically, lobsters, crabs, or even strawberries, should be prohibited because in many cases they produce strong fever or eczema, etc. It is notorious that corned beef, table salt, or black coffee frequently produce very bad effects on sensitive persons; nevertheless nobody would think of prohibiting their manufacture or sale. As a matter of fact, Prof. Liebreich states most positively that neither in his medical practice nor in any scientific literature, has he found one single case of injury to health or even disagreeable effects from meat preserved with borax or boracic acid. And this in the face of a consumption of more than 10,000,000 pounds of boraxed meat in Germany and of more than 100,000,000 pounds in England.

The National Provisioner is informed that the famous professor will very shortly publish more facts on this interesting subject, and we shall be pleased to submit them to our readers.

FOOD EDUCATORS.

The growing desire of the public to see things and the increased interest taken by the public mind in the products which enter into the daily diet have created the field for and made desirable the existence of food shows and industrial expositions.

It is only in recent years that the masses took any interest in shows except those of a spectacular character. The populace walked through the turnstiles in former years to see, to have their senses teased and not to learn. The educative energy of the scientific and trade press, assisted by the life which science, and the ingenuity of mechanical engineering in the art of display have inducted into the mind of the populace a pleasure and an interest which attract to food and industrial expositions great crowds that pry, see, taste and study carefully those mysterious ingredients and components entering into the tasty and savory dishes of the daily home menu.

The forthcoming National Export Exposition at Philadelphia in September, and the Southern Exposition at the Grand Central Palace, in New York City, in October of this year, as well as the greater prominence given to food products at the World's Fair and the Paris Exposition, which eventuates next year, are evidences of the increased interest taken in matters which concern the table. The result of such expositions and such education has been to popularize factory products, and induce the consumer to lean away from the old imperfectly prepared domestic article. As schools for diet and gastronomic educators these industrial displays have been a boon to both the manufacturer and to the general public. Each exhibit now is an illustrated lesson of table stuffs, which, by appealing to

both the taste and the intellect of the visitor, are popularized and pushed further into favor.

Manufacturers of table stuff have long since realized the efficacy of the food show and the collection of industrial exhibits. Each exposition of the kind dots the family board with new and dainty dishes. The manufacturer who brings his goods to the attention of the public at any of these desirable exhibitions and then keeps them before the public eye by showing them to the dealer and storekeeper through respectable trade papers, which are their business advisors, has hit the business sense of the situation, and will duly profit by such a wise and safe policy.

Mr. McMahon on Oils and Compounds.

Mr. James B. McMahon, second vice-president of the N. K. Fairbank Company, who is in this city this week on his periodical trips from Chicago to the Eastern branch houses of this large concern, and who will next week leave for Boston, speaks in a markedly encouraging way of the business conditions of the West. He says the summer trading is unprecedented in volume, that the current very reasonable prices for all commodities attract distributors who are largely stocking up with supplies to meet the increased demands of consumers, while the latter evidently have more money than in many years on the prosperous condition of general trade affairs. That compound lard has a brisk movement at the West, while that general products made of cotton oil and oleo stearine are finding even larger channels of distribution, and on the whole have remarkably active demands on their popularity with consumers; that their concern has been compelled to buy 1,000,000 pounds oleo-stearine, and which cleared the Western market of its accumulations, and at a higher price, or at 6c, at an earlier date than they had a little while since regarded as probable, as they then had, as they supposed, a very good supply to work upon; that the trade are buying the compounds freely irrespective of any small changes in prices for lard, while if the latter should advance in price there would naturally be even more important dealings generally. It is therefore apparent that the home consumption of cotton oil is enormous for this time of year, and in connection with the large amounts of it that have gone to foreign markets within a fortnight on fresh buying orders, that the comparatively moderate stocks of the oil in first hands at the close of the season's production have been drawn upon beyond expectations, and that this will account for its recent firmer tendency of prices and the strong feeling prevailing over its values at the close.

Quarantining Cattle.

The State Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Kansas established Thursday, July 6, a quarantine against cattle from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan because of the recent tuberculosis scare in those States. The quarantine is established upon information furnished by M. C. Campbell, a member of the commission, who was present when the deceased cattle were slaughtered in Chicago.

The State Board of Control of Wisconsin has ordered State Veterinary Clute to apply the tuberculin test to all the cattle at the nine State penal and reformatory institutions and the twenty-six county insane asylums. There are 600 head of cattle at the State institutions and about 2,000 at the county asylums. Each animal will have to be tested separately, and the expense of the work will be considerable. It has been discovered, it is claimed, by recent tests that a considerable percentage of the cattle in Southern Wisconsin is afflicted with this disease.

* The Jersey City Packing Company, of 154 Ninth street, Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated to manufacture beef, mutton, pork, etc. The capital is \$2,000. The incorporators are Albert H. Veeder, Henry Veeder, of Chicago, and Samuel B. Low.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

SLOW SPECULATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

BECAUSE OF THE HOLIDAYS—
LARGE CASH DEMANDS LAST
WEEK SINCE INTERRUPTED—THE
UNDERTONE GOOD—BELIEF IN
STRONGER CONDITIONS FOR THE
NEAR FUTURE.

Notwithstanding the break in business through the two holidays at the beginning of the week upset affairs a little, and interrupted a course of prices which was gradually strengthening under very good cash demands, while the fact that the July deliveries which had been made were not especially excessive, and the dismissal of manipulation for the month left the position to work more upon regular features of demands from speculative as well as from home and export consuming sources. This, however, was more a development at the close of the previous week and as following the active export takings all through that period, and the liberal home wants. Then came the lull of Monday and Tuesday, followed, on the resumption of trading Wednesday, by an easier condition and small declines on the opening sales, more particularly for pork. There was then indifferent speculation, and although this was to be expected immediately after the holidays, yet in conjunction with the accumulation of hogs that had to be secured, it was not surprising that the firm tone was then lost, but perhaps temporarily. There is no reason why the cash demands should not run for awhile, at least of active proportions. Indeed, the business done in the previous week on export and home trade wants was the largest for the corresponding time in the summer months in years. There is no question but that consumers at home and abroad are responding to current prices with liberal wants, and that distributors there are now compelled to furnish full buying orders to our Western markets. With these cash demands keeping up there would be furnished the main source of strength, and which in the near future would add a little to the values of the products. But we are not under the impression that a very marked advance in prices is possible this month, but rather that the situation is on bottom and that some improvement will take place. This sentiment of confidence is based not only upon the recent highly satisfactory cash demands and the probability of their continuing liberal, but as well from the fact that the packers will soon be less exercised over the hog supplies, as whatever their volume back there will be an interruption to full shipments forward of them in a few days as the farmers will be busy harvesting. The packers had ought to be arranged shortly, if not at once, for a more confident line of prices, since their profits would be more substantial on the products in view of the cash demands. The prices of the products are all around regarded as cheap. Even hams, which this year have had demands in excess

of any previous period, and through which they stand at prices out of proportion to the advantage of the seller as compared with the other products, yet are not considered dear in value, while their prices do not abate the liberal demands for them which have been running along for weeks. All other products are still much out of line with the cost of hogs and with a falling off in receipts of the latter the packers would give their attention more to getting somewhere near a relative basis of the swine and the products. That the export markets have felt that firmer prices are likely to result, or at least that it was not probable that they could squeeze affairs more their way, has been indicated by some of the large buying orders that have appeared latterly for the products. The foreigners with the close of June usually recognize that they are likely to have less assistance for an easier market from swine supplies, while if they have been holding off on the products manifest then a greater desire to buy. This year they, for a time, have been urged to much more extensive buying than ordinarily through their accumulations having been comparatively more largely reduced on the readiness of consumers for some time to meet the market rates, while the good general business conditions all around, at home and abroad, makes the purchasing with former years comparatively easier. To bring out a full effect from cash demands, however, there is needed livelier speculative interest than has been exhibited latterly. It is quite probable that speculators could be awakened into more animation were they convinced that there was not likely to be material setback from any firmer position made, notwithstanding the fact that their ventures this year have been more than usually dispiriting to them, and that their bullish ideas have had to give way most of the time to depressing development through hog supplies and the run of demands. But the desire to buy, or the modification of it, on the part of speculators has been somewhat affected this week by the variability of the wheat market, and by that much the grain has affected the market for the hog products. To sum up the situation, however, hog products ought to be good property at current figures, everything considered, while that a small advance at least is likely to be made through this month, and if any fire could be got into the speculative temper there would be no trouble in securing substantially better figures at this early date, in consideration of the good cash demands of the other features alluded to, particularly with a continuance of the highly favorable reports from the South respecting its health conditions. The statement of the Chicago stocks was a surprise in showing only 10,500 tcs. increase for lard for the month; but of short ribs the supply was larger than looked for, is elsewhere referred to, while an important decrease had been made in the stock of pickled hams.

In New York there has been a very good demand for loose pickled shoulders, which have been realizing well up to recent advanced prices; the consumption of hams here is enormous, and firm prices are held for them; the trading in bellies has also grown, and steady prices prevail. The English and Continental shippers have bought a fair quantity of city lard; they have been indifferent over steam lard, but the Continent trading in refined lard has been steady and moderately active. The

compound lard demands have been without especial briskness, but the prices of the product have been firmly held. The West India demands here have been somewhat livelier, covering moderate quantities of bellies, pork and lard, and on the whole this trading is now comparatively satisfactory.

The statement of the world's visible supply of lard shows a gain for the month of 44,152 tcs., and as made up entirely at the West, where all grades of the lard are counted in the stock, and as distinct from the other statement published of the Chicago stock. Thus the total supply July 1 was 444,159 tcs., and which included 171,000 tcs. in Europe and afloat, while on June 1 the supply was 400,007 tcs., including 170,000 tcs. in Europe and afloat; supply July 1, 1898, was 405,749 tcs., of which 186,000 tcs. in Europe and afloat.

Sales here for the week for export 250 tcs. Western lard, 450 tcs. city lard, 175 boxes bellies, 200 tcs. bellies, and 100 boxes backs.

The New York stocks, July 1, were 9,354 bbls. old and new pork, against 8,783 bbls. June 1, and 22,925 bbls. July, 1898; and of lard 14,355 tcs., including 12,838 tcs. prime, 198 tcs. off grade and 1,319 tcs. stearine; last year, July 1, total stock, 15,427 tcs.

The increase in the Chicago stock of lard was reported as 10,500 tcs., making a total of 174,789 tcs., against 164,222 tcs. June 1; the stock of new pork there was 161,036 bbls., against 98,911 bbls. June 1, and of short ribs 46,013,354 lbs., against 40,636,817 lbs. June 1; of sweet pickled hams 32,738,549 lbs., against 35,780,988 lbs. June 1.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 4,255 bbls. pork, 11,000,471 lbs. lard, and 18,030,693 lbs. meats; corresponding time last year, 2,373 bbls. pork, 7,485,569 lbs. lard, and 13,865,280 lbs. meats.

Beef.—English shippers are moderate buyers of city tierced extra India mess at easy prices, taking 350 tcs. pork at \$13.00@13.25; on home account barreled lots are in fairly active demand. Mess quoted at \$8.50@9.00; packer at \$9.00@9.50, and family at \$9.50@10.00.

Beef hams are scarce and firm at \$23.50.

Canned meats have a fairly active trading; corned and roast beef, 1-lb. cans, at \$1.15; 2-lb. cans, \$2.10; 4-lb. cans, \$4.15; 6-lb. cans, \$6.85; 14-lb. cans, \$14.75 per dozen, in cases.

On Saturday (1) hog receipts West 49,000; last year, 25,000. The products opened stronger on a rise in the prices of hogs, the supply of which at Chicago was then estimated for Monday as 33,000, and for all of next week, 165,000. There was good buying of the products, with the cash demands brisk. The close showed a rise for the day of 12c for pork, and 5@7 points for lard and ribs. In New York Western steam lard at \$5.30; city do., \$4.85; compound lard, 4½c; refined lard, Continent, \$5.50; mess pork sold at \$8.50 @9.00 for 200 bbls. In city cut meats sales of 1,500 pickled shoulders at 5c, 2,600 pickled hams at 9½@9¾c, 10,000 lbs. pickled bellies average at 5½c.

Monday and Tuesday, holidays.

On Wednesday, hog receipts for three days West reported as 133,000; last year, 104,000. The market had an easier tone, on account of the large accumulation of hogs over the holidays, which had to be taken in, while wheat was lower and speculative inquiry partly on account of same. The close shows declines for the day as 5@10c for pork, 2 points for lard, and unchanged to 5 points lower for ribs.

In New York Western steam lard, \$5.27½; city lard, \$4.80; refined lard, Continent, \$5.45; South America, \$6.00; do. kegs, \$7.10. In city cut meats sales of 1,500 pickled shoulders at 5c, 3,500 pickled hams at 9½@9¾c, 8,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 5½@5¾c. Compound lard, 4½c; 300 tcs. city lard, for export, iron-bound packages, reported at \$5.25. Hogs at 5½@5¾c.

On Thursday the tone was stronger, with an advance for the day of 2@5c for pork, lard and ribs, and the reports from the West of continued good cash demands. In New York Western steam lard at \$5.30, city do. at \$4.80; compound lard, 4½c. Of pork sales of 300 bbls. mess at \$8.25@9.00. In city cut meats sales of 15,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 5¼c; 2,500 pickled hams, at 9½@9¾c; 1,000 pickled shoulders at 5c.

On Friday hog receipts West last year, 61,000; on Thursday, 79,000; last year, 52,000. The products were 2@5 points lower at the opening, but recovered and sold at a small advance, closing unchanged to 2 points higher. Cash demands continued good. In New York Western lard, \$5.32½. In city cut meats sales of 2,000 pickled shoulders at 5@5¼; 4,000 pickled hams at 9½@9¾c. No other changes in prices.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo oil market presents no new features; is now as it has been for some weeks, 46 florins for choice oleo oil in Rotterdam, with barely any fluctuation, but good demand for oil right along.

Neutral lard is weak and continues to go down in price, with no prospect for an early recovery.

The demand from Europe for butter oil is improving, particularly for late deliveries.

The World's Supply of Lard.

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on the 1st inst., to which are added estimate of the former year and stocks in cities named:

	July 1, 1898.	July 1, 1899.
Liverpool and Manchester.....	52,000	54,000
Other British ports	7,500	13,000
Hamburg	8,000	28,000
Bremen	3,000	1,000
Berlin	2,000	4,000
Baltic ports	8,500	10,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim	2,000	2,500
Antwerp	10,000	10,000
French ports	7,000	9,500
Italian and Spanish ports.....	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe	101,000	136,000
Afloat for Europe	70,000	50,000
Total in Europe and afloat..	171,000	186,000
Chicago contract	106,738	168,234
Chicago other kind	13,620	13,532
East St. Louis	14,000	2,084
Kansas City	30,013	17,378
Omaha	5,732	4,408
New York	13,036	13,913
Total threes	444,150	405,749

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., July 8, 1899. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering Subsistence Supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Aug. 1, 1899, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on July 18, 1899. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened July 18, 1899," and addressed to Colonel C. A. Woodruff, A. C. G. S.

HATELY BROTHERS,

169 Jackson Street, Chicago.

EXPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, TALLOW, OIL AND FEEDSTUFFS.

HOW CAN THE SALE OF GLUE BE MADE MORE PROFITABLE?

Written for the National Provisioner and for the International Fisheries Congress, held in Bergen, Norway, by Friman Kahrs, New York.

(Copyrighted.)

V.

(Continued from last week.)

4. Congealing Point.

The third test we need is for finding how the glue "sets," whether "quick" or "slow," as the trade says. The cabinet-maker means hereby the quick or slow congealing of the glue, for when the jelly is formed and feels solid—then the glue is "set" in the joint and he can proceed with his work.

In this way glues set "quick" or "slow," the setting depending entirely upon the congealing power of the glue. This power we can measure by determination of the congealing point of the solution; the higher this point the quicker will the glue congeal at ordinary shop temperature and the lower this point the slower will the glue set. The extremes I have found to be for ordinary trade goods between 91° F. for the very quickest and 75° F. for the very slowest one. This leaves a space of about 15° F. to be divided up into "notches" or setting "grades."

As the congealing point can be verified with even less variation than 7-10 of 1° F. we can establish a scale with say ten "notches" for the grading of all glues, from the "Extra Extra Quick" (XXXQ) to the "Extra Extra Slow" (XXS), with such names or letters as we may choose to give for each intermediate stage, and we can be reasonably certain to have an error that is smaller than one of the grades.

But to be precise we should give the setting point itself; that can at will be referred to such a grade name as we may choose, or as the trade may want it, only that instead of the three vague designations "quick," "medium" and "slow" we can now give at least ten reliable shadings.

We have thus in three sets of figures all we need know about a glue, provided it is a hard glue. If it is a liquid glue—and the fish glue now sold is generally liquid—we want something more. What we must know of it in addition to the other figures is the amount of dry glue present in the solution, preferably stated as a percentage; that would enable us to judge this glue as impartially as the hard glues and that is all that the buyer can ask for.

5. The Test-Report.

When summed up in a report the three tests of a glue sample should tell:

(a) Adhesion or stickiness—expressed as the percentage of viscosity—equivalency for all samples; the figures will here vary between 28 per cent. and 60 per cent., and tenths of 1 per cent. should be stated.

(b) Economic value—figured out by multiplying the percentage figure given above by the purchase price paid for a weight unit, pound or kilo. This gives the cost price of 100 weight-units liquid glue ready for use; it enables the buyer to make his choice on basis of economy. The present qualities and ruling market prices in the United States put the cost of 100 pounds liquid glue in the pot ready for use, at about \$6.60 for the best and \$4.00 for the poorest grade, if bought in single barrel lots.

(c) Cohesion or strength—quoted as units of strength for such a solution as indicated

under a. This test must always be taken at the same temperature, preferably somewhere between 56° and 60°.

(d) Congealing point as indicator of the setting for such a solution as stated in a. Instead of this point may be used such a term out of a series running from "Extra X Quick" to "Extra X Slow," as it may be appropriate to give to the different grades, as formerly pointed out.

Both in regard to strength and setting does the argument set forth in the first paragraph under "The Equivalency of Adhesion" apply. The working of one glue will bear the same relation to all others also for strength and setting, whether we choose as standard a liquid of a somewhat thicker or a slightly thinner flow.

For the two samples quoted the exact figures for the different qualities above mentioned are, according to my test book, as follows:

Price				
Nr.	per lb.	a.	b.	c. (at 65° F.) d.
2042	18	cts.	20.3%	Dol. 5.22 25 units 91.7° F.
2024	5½	cts.	57.8%	Dol. 3.19 15 units 77.5° F.

Setting Grade Mark.

Xtra X Quick=XXXQ

Xtra X Slow=XXS.

If put up this way the results of any numbers of samples examined are easily compared and it will be a very easy task to select glue if these figures are given to the buyer. For the purpose of marking it on the package some form as the following would be acceptable:

No. 2042.	No. 2024.
20.3% (set at 65° F.)	57.8% (set at 65° F.)
91.7° F.	77.5° F.

For the liquid glues we need further to know:

(e) the percentage of dry glue in the liquid. If the sample was a liquid glue of some kind the open space to the left underneath the percentage figure (for the equivalency of adhesion) might be used for the figure telling the percentage of dry glue in the liquid. In this shape the test certificate would be very compact and could be easily marked on any package.

Let me add here a few words about the practical use of the figures contained in a test report, especially the figures of adhesion. In these trades where glue is mostly used—among the wood workers—the thickness of the liquid for joining purpose runs rather uniform, and as this thickness has been chosen as the standard, the figures indicating the adhesion will be directly applicable to the practical work of a majority of such shops.

Should the glue in certain cases be used thicker or thinner, inst. for veneer work or for paper work, the percentage figure for the equivalency of adhesion, as quoted in the test certificate, can be made the basis for the practical preparation of glues in these trades as well by simply correcting the figure now given, thereby making it refer to a liquid glue of a thinner or thicker consistency.

Where a thinner glue is needed, say for paper work, about fifteen per cent. (of the figure quoted) should be deducted, and where a thicker glue is needed for veneer work, around twenty-five per cent. should be added.

(Continued on next page.)



For instance, if we have a glue testing 40 per cent. we mix it so: 40 lbs. of glue to 60 lbs. of water makes 100 lbs. of liquid glue for joining purposes.

If we want to use this glue for paper work we make it up this way: $40 \times \frac{35}{100} = 40 - 6 = 34$ per cent. (instead of 40 per cent.); that is, 34 lbs. glue to 66 lbs. water, when making up 100 lbs. of liquid glue for paper work from this sample. And this reduction holds good for any glue, because any and all would have to be made up in the same thickness for this purpose.

Again, if we should make it up for veneering we should have to add 25 per cent.:

$40 + \frac{40 \times 25}{100} = 40 + 10 = 50$ per cent. (instead of 40 per cent.); that is, 50 lbs. glue to 50 lbs. water when making up 100 lbs. of liquid glue for veneer work from this sample, and as shown above, this would have to be done for all glues.

Of course such corrections will vary very much for the different trades; but by consulting an expert the variation can easily be determined once and for ever for the factory in question.

(To be Continued.)

Stocks of Provisions in Chicago on June 30, 1899.

	July 1, 1899.	June 1, 1899.
Mess pork (new), bbls.....	101,036	98,971
Mess pork (old), bbls.....	20,437	30,399
Mess pork, other kinds, bbls.....	37,916	38,643
Lard contract, tes.....	174,789	164,222
Other kinds lard, tes.....	13,620	8,983
S. P. hams, lb.....	32,738,549	35,780,988
D. S. shoulders, lb.....	3,181,714	2,653,089
S. P. shoulders, lb.....	2,928,169	2,126,791
S. R. bacon, lb.....	46,013,354	40,636,817
S. C. bacon, lb.....	2,483,639	1,499,446
Extra S. C. bacon, lb.....	4,242,247	11,201,223
L. C. bacon, lb.....	827,925	795,497
Other cuts bacon, lb.....	21,902,481	16,954,881

Liverpool Stocks.

	July 1, '99.	June 1, '99.
Bacon, boxes.....	16,300	12,900
Hams, boxes.....	1,000	3,900
Shoulders, boxes.....	1,200	1,400
Cheese, boxes.....	40,800	29,000
Butter, packages.....	4,300	5,700
Lard, tierces.....	52,000	48,000

* The report for the week ending June 28 of cattle inspectors at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, under the direction of the State Live Stock Commission is as follows: Inspected in yards, 248; passed in yards, 177; held for post-mortem, 71; passed on post-mortem, 56; condemned and ordered tanked, 14; cases of tuberculosis discovered, 4.

MODESTY FORBIDS us to say that **LARD PAIRS** make St. Paul **FAMOUS**, but it is a fact that more Tin Lard Pails are shipped from St. Paul annually than from any City in the WORLD, and we would be pleased to have you write the makers,

THE HORNE & DANZ CO.,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Stocks of Provisions in Kansas City on June 30, 1899.

	June 30, 1899.	June 30, 1898.
Mess pork, bbls.....	302	3,144
Other kinds pork, bbls.....	3,302	2,142
P. S. lard contract, tes.....	22,424	12,848
Other kinds lard, tes.....	7,589	4,730
S. R. middles, lb.....	7,194,094	6,898,498
S. C. middles, lb.....	2,283,534	3,919,896
Extra S. C. middles, lb.....	11,724,019	4,705,245
L. C. middles, lb.....	194,407	348,796
D. S. shoulders, lb.....	2,583,443	4,951,178
D. S. bellies, lb.....	3,400,203	5,370,472
S. P. shoulders, lb.....	4,300,964	879,898
S. P. hams, lb.....	13,629,329	18,541,323
S. P. bellies, lb.....	7,402,788	7,044,965
S. P. Cal. hams, lb.....	2,932,174	5,115,923
S. P. skinned hams, lb.....	3,442,789	2,345,773
Other cut meats, lb.....	11,785,317	8,349,621

LIVE HOGS.

	June, 1899.	June, 1898.
Received.....	303,964	336,608
Shipped.....	45,047	61,885
Driven out.....	269,062	269,855

Stocks of Provisions in Milwaukee on June 30, 1899.

	June 30, 1899.	June 30, 1898.
Mess pork, winter packed (new), bbls.....	9,598	9,931
Mess pork, winter packed (old), bbls.....	164	141
Mess pork, winter packed bbls.....	36	...
Other kinds bar'l'd pork, bbls.....	5,306	4,393
P. S. lard contract, tes.....	10,515	2,198
Other kinds lard, tes.....	1,247	999
S. R. middles, lb.....	2,415,354	3,622,294
S. C. middles, lb.....	1,118,883	1,023,021
Extra S. C. middles, lb.....	715,738	1,119,643
L. C. middles, lb.....	93,745	427,519
D. S. shoulders, lb.....	258,127	332,408
S. P. shoulders, lb.....	301,639	1,100,250
S. P. hams, lb.....	3,670,670	8,157,700
D. S. bellies, lb.....	2,883,987	2,350,726
S. P. bellies, lb.....	555,620	854,500
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lb.....	1,082,985	1,829,880
S. P. Boston shoulders, lb.....	425,500	518,700
S. P. skinned hams, lb.....	4,753,285	8,037,269
Other cut meats, lb.....	...	...

Stocks of Provisions in South Omaha, on June 30, 1899.

	June 30, 1899.	June 30, 1898.
Mess pork, bbls.....	1,390	403
Other kinds barreled pork.....	1,775	4,420
P. S. lard contract, tes.....	4,718	3,396
Other kinds lard, tes.....	1,034	1,042
S. R. middles, lb.....	6,475,136	4,690,079
S. C. middles, lb.....	2,564,213	2,052,111
Extra S. C. middles, lb.....	8,891,029	4,064,357
L. C. middles, lb.....	234,316	147,248
D. S. shoulders, lb.....	1,016,002	1,589,899
S. P. shoulders, lb.....	2,017,646	1,387,642
S. P. hams, lb.....	13,647,477	13,736,913
D. S. bellies, lb.....	3,378,625	3,421,466
S. P. bellies, lb.....	5,259,845	3,515,774
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lb.....	3,291,202	3,401,374
S. P. skinned hams, lb.....	3,697,810	1,817,285
Other cut meats, lb.....	7,163,090	4,171,352

LIVE HOGS.

	June, 1899.	June, 1898.
Received.....	261,778	183,144
Shipped.....	4,765	30,356
Driven out.....	257,026	152,624

Average weight of hogs received June, 1899, 250 lb. June, 1898, 260 lb.

Cattle and Sheep in Stanislaus.

Calaveras County (Cal.) has had on the ranges of the Upper Sierras, 8,000 head of cattle for summer pasture. These cattle are taken into the timber line in this and Alpine and Stanislaus Counties, returning in fattened condition in the fall. The sheep ranges are "across the mountains," as herders say; that is, over in Inyo and Mono Counties. Most of the sheep come from the San Joaquin Valley, and latest advices from Blood's, on the line of divergence, state that 40,000 head have gone over so far this season. Sheep raising in this county is confined to the neighborhood of Milton.

The W. J. Wilcox

Established 1862

Lard AND Refining Co.

REFINERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Wilcox and Globe Brand of

PURE REFINED LARD.

27 & 29 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK.

CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—There is nothing calling for extended comment in review of the cattle trade for the past week. As is always the case the volume of live stock arriving on market has been broken into by the holiday of the week and there is an apparent shortage in total marketings compared with the previous week, but in fact, allowing for the holiday of Tuesday, there is very little difference in the number. That is, last week there were six market days, only five this week and the difference in receipts in favor of last week will amount to little more than a normal Tuesday run.

There is no perceptible falling off in the unusually strong demand for cattle for the dressed beef, seaboard and export trade and prices are maintained at the strongest basis of the summer season, the bulk of steers to date of this writing selling above the \$5 mark and ranging at \$5.50 to \$5.75, with extra lots making \$5.85 and \$6, the United Dressed Beef Co., of New York, paying the latter price on Monday for a load of 1,518 lbs. Angus steers, this being the highest price reached for load lots since the Fort Worth show cattle were here in March.

As yet there has been no developments indicating a turn in tone of the cattle trade, and it looks safe to anticipate close to current prices for an indefinite period. Advices from the range country do not indicate any considerable receipts from that source until well along in August.

The demand for stock cattle has continued weak; supplies are accumulating in the yards and a further depression in values seems imminent, the high prices of beef cattle, so far, failing to stimulate this trade which is just now a little out of season. Business is of small volume at prices ranging from \$4.40 to around \$5 for fair to fancy feeders, \$3.75 to \$4.40 for common to fair stockers, \$3.25 to \$3.60 for stock heifers.

Everything in the she stock line is selling at good prices, except soft grassy heifers, which are not wanted by the killers and find very slow sale as stockers. Good fat, dry-lot cows and heifers are selling about as strong as at any time this season. Veal calves are selling well, also bulls of all useful style.

HOGS.—Sensation hunting newspapers have tried hard to make somebody believe a big and furious strike was raging among packing houses and that the hog killing machinery

of Packingtown was at a standstill, but it has been all to little effect. Packing interests are running as usual and using all hogs that come, except what the Eastern shipping demand requires, without any apparent effort to break prices. Indications at this writing are that final receipts for the week will show a falling off compared with previous week just about equal to a normal Tuesday run, so considering the fact that there are only five market days for the current week, the actual volume of hogs has been about the same as for the previous week. At no time in June was the market in any stronger tone than on these first days in July, all the local packing concerns except one being free buyers, and this one is not numbered among the "big packers." Shippers for the Eastern markets have been averaged somewhat stronger than for the previous week, the \$4 mark being reached and fairly held, prime light selling up to \$4.05 and bulk of all hogs as they come from the country, up to time of this writing, selling between \$3.85 and \$3.95, more at \$3.90 and \$3.95 Monday and Wednesday than at any other price.

July starts in with hog prices 15 to 20 cents above opening prices for the same month last year, the market in healthy appearance with an exceptionally good demand for meats and no apparent reason to anticipate any severe slump in the near future.

Light hogs are commanding a premium of 50 to 10 cents over heavy weight with the top getters weighing around 140 lbs.

SHEEP.—Conditions in the sheep trade remain much the same as a week ago. Receipts are of fairly liberal volume and come mostly from the "native" sections. Meritorious qualities of both sheep and lambs find ready outlet at very good prices, although somewhat lower than at high point of June. But it seems a hard matter to make the country understand that it is only good fat offerings that get the good prices. The market is flooded with common thin lambs, common ewes and bucks for which there is no outlet except at ruinously low prices. Outlook is for present conditions to continue until the range season opens up and owners of natives should as far as possible hold all thin stock back.

The firm of Brush & Son, formerly of Sandwich, Ill., and which has been established in the live stock commission business at the Union stock yards, Chicago, for the past twenty-eight years, has become an incorporated company from July 1, doing business under the name and style of Brush, Son & Hough Co., adding to their firm Mr. Frank A. Hough, who has been in their employ for the past eighteen years, and for the past eight years as their cattle salesman.

Read The National Provisioner.

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were: Cattle, 57,545; hogs, 171,286; sheep, 60,197; against 51,832 cattle, 190,984 hogs, 64,357 sheep the previous week; 50,182 cattle, 175,501 hogs, 72,207 sheep the corresponding week of 1898; and 42,533 cattle, 185,900 hogs, 56,938 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 106,300; hogs, 340,600; sheep, 116,500; against 90,900 cattle, 363,300 hogs, 107,900 sheep the previous week; 92,800 cattle, 321,700 hogs, 110,500 sheep the corresponding week of 1898; and 98,000 cattle, 320,000 hogs, 100,000 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Chicago stock yards receipts and shipments of cattle, hogs and sheep for June, 1899, and the year to date, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1899	205,132	790,924	247,016
May, 1899	236,741	740,824	324,370
June, 1898	213,364	709,646	288,571
Six months, 1899	1,188,359	4,242,231	1,792,099
Six months, 1898	1,225,097	4,269,459	1,822,169
Six months, 1897	1,174,410	4,097,082	1,637,549

Shipments—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1899	74,426	154,716	23,423
May, 1899	82,383	177,331	32,352
June, 1898	71,370	122,505	12,676
Six months, 1899	405,900	969,857	194,956
Six months, 1898	437,259	721,992	248,149
Six months, 1897	379,670	771,016	271,962

Actual receipts of hogs at the Chicago stock yards last month were 790,924, the largest of the year, and the largest June receipts on record. Dealers expect 650,000 hogs this month, the largest July receipts on record and about 50,000 more than a year ago.

Chicago packers slaughtered 134,700 hogs last week, against 163,100 the previous week and 146,400 a year ago. Armour packed 26,700; Anglo-American, 17,800; Boyd & Lunham, 9,200; Continental, 8,700; Hammond, 4,500; International, 12,600; Lipton, 6,200; Morris, 10,000; Swift, 25,500; Viles & Robbins, 5,900; and butchers, 7,500.

Carloads of live stock received here last month 23,761, against 25,039 in May and 23,296 in June, 1898. Receipts the first six months of this year, 133,542 cars, against 136,027 a year ago. Of the 25,039 cars received last month the Northwestern road contributed 5,193; Burlington, 4,697; Milwaukee, 4,216; Rock Island, 2,667; and Illinois Central, 2,542.

The hogs received last week averaged 237 lbs., against 236 lbs. the preceding week, 234 lbs. a month ago, 229 lbs. a year ago and 237 lbs. two years ago.

Ralph J. Edwards, the prominent packer of Melbourne, Australia, is at present looking at the way Chicago packers turn out their stuff.

CLING-SURFACE....

Will Increase the Transmitting Power of
Your Belts and Preserve Them.

CLING-SURFACE MFG. CO., 190-196 VIRGINIA STREET,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

CHICAGO RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, JULY 3.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	8.22	8.35	8.22½	8.35
September.....	8.47½	8.60	8.45	8.57½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
July.....	5.05	5.10	5.05	5.10
September.....	5.22½	5.25	5.20	5.25
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	4.70	4.75	4.70	4.75
September.....	4.90	4.95	4.90	4.95

Monday and Tuesday holidays.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	8.32½	8.32½	8.30	8.30
September.....	8.55	8.55	8.47½	8.47½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
July.....	5.07½	5.07½	5.05	5.07½
September.....	5.22½	5.22½	5.17½	5.20
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
September.....	4.90	4.92½	4.90	4.90

THURSDAY, JULY 6.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
July.....	8.32½	8.35	8.50	8.35
September.....	8.52½	8.55	8.50	8.55
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
July.....	5.07½	5.07½	5.07½	5.07½
September.....	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	4.77½	4.80	4.77½	4.80
September.....	4.90	4.92½	4.90	4.90

FRIDAY, JULY 7.

PORK—(Per 100 lbs.)				
July.....	8.50	8.55	8.50	8.55
September.....	8.50	8.55	8.50	8.55
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
July.....	5.07½	5.07½	5.07½	5.07½
September.....	5.20	5.22½	5.20	5.22½
RIBS—(Boxes, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	4.90	4.90	4.87½	4.90
September.....	4.90	4.90	4.87½	4.90

* Contracts for supplies for the Iowa State institutions have been awarded. The Armour Packing Company, of Omaha, will furnish fresh meats to cost \$21,000. Morrell & Co., of Ottumwa, will furnish the smoked meats.

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It is a direct heat system.

NO STEAM.

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Chicago Provision Market.

Two holidays this week, Monday and Tuesday, have cut considerably into business. The Chicago Board of Trade adjourned on Saturday of last week till Wednesday morning of this week, on account of the Fourth of July. Provision prices have been holding their own more. The market is without speculative feature. There is neither bull nor bear leadership in an important way. Hog receipts are large, stocks are heavy; on the other hand shipments of product and exports are ahead of last year. The season is passing from the period of light to enlarged consumption. It is as popular to purchase provisions at this time for a summer rally as it is to take on grain. The increase in the stock of short ribs and lard for June a little exceeded the expectation, but the increase was not nearly so heavy as for June, 1898. The South has moved along pretty well into the summer without yellow fever. When the anxiety over this has passed away the bull will feel much greater confidence. The feeling in every class is a conservative one. It is believed that the hog run will be heavy for several weeks more and that then there will come a gradual letting up. Consumption is heavy. Provisions have yet to sympathize with the improvement in prices which has been so general.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.

- 627,470. CATTLE GUARD GATE. Gustaf Bergstrom, Republic, Mich. Filed Nov. 23, 1898. Serial No. 697,301.
- 627,518. REFRIGERATOR. George A. Myers, South Haven, Mich., assignor of one-half to Samuel R. Bourman, same place. Filed July 30, 1898. Serial No. 687,308.
- 627,535. FOLDING STOCK OR POULTRY RACK. Joseph Schichtl, Le Sueur, Minn. Filed Dec. 19, 1898. Serial No. 690,746.
- 627,552. CATTLE GUARD. Richard V. Wallace, Marvell, Ark. Filed March 1, 1899. Serial No. 707,258.
- 627,567. GLUE SPREADING MACHINE. William C. Bosenburg, Richmond, Ind. Filed Aug. 30, 1898. Serial No. 689,884.
- 627,579. PULVERIZING MACHINE. Gideon Frisbee, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed June 1, 1898. Serial No. 682,260.
- 627,602. COOLING AND FREEZING APPARATUS. Stephen D. Smith, Orlando, Fla. Filed March 31, 1898. Serial No. 675,978.

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Chicago Office, Marquette Building; St. Louis Office, 413 North Second St.; New York Office, 105 Hudson St.; Boston Office, 77 Bedford St.

- 627,625. APPARATUS FOR MARKING AND SMOKING MEATS. Albert F. Nathan, Kansas City, Mo. Filed Jan. 17, 1899. Serial No. 702,447.
- 627,651. REFRIGERATOR. Allen M. Murphy, Fond du Lac, Wis. Filed March 26, 1898. Serial No. 675,281.
- 627,709. COUPLING FOR ANIMALS. Carl Schmahl, Ahrensbock, Germany. Filed May 14, 1898. Serial No. 680,744.
- 627,745. FOLDING EGG-CASE. David A. Demorest, Chicago, Ill. Filed Oct. 3, 1898. Serial No. 692,467.
- 627,752. CAN OPENER. Al. H. Herron, St. Louis, Mo., assignor to the Anthony Wayne Manufacturing Company, same place. Filed Jan. 17, 1899. Serial No. 702,444.
- 627,793. OIL AND CONDENSED STEAM SEPARATOR. Amos Andrews, Plainfield, N. J. Filed Nov. 29, 1898. Serial No. 697,732.
- 627,861. WEIGHING MACHINE. Samuel P. Mackey, Ridgefield, Wash. Filed March 17, 1898. Serial No. 674,184.

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Trade-Marks.

33,122. BUTTER AND EGGS. George W. Martin & Bro., New York, N. Y. Filed April 28, 1899. Essential feature, the representation of a horseshoe; used since March 11, 1899.

33,129. CERTAIN NAMED CANNED GOODS. Portland Packing Company, Portland, Me. Filed May 5, 1899. Essential feature, the words "Pine Tree;" used since 1895.

33,130. CERTAIN NAMED CANNED GOODS. Portland Packing Company, Portland, Me. Filed May 5, 1899. Essential feature, the words "Golden Harvest;" used since Jan. 10, 1899.

33,151. LAUNDRY SOAP. Sever Brothers, Limited, Port Sunlight, England. Filed Feb. 28, 1899. Essential feature, the representation of a swan; used since January, 1879.

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Has your lard a clear white color?
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Has your lard a strong odor?
Are you obtaining the full yield from your stock?
Do you have trouble in settling, bleaching, deodorizing or stiffening your grease, tallow or lard?
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SILESIA WOOL.

W. Erdman, Consul at Breslau, the capital of the Province of Silesia, has advised the Department at Washington of the condition of the wool industry. The Consul says:

"The wool market in the province of Silesia has not only decreased in quantity during the last five years, but the quality has deteriorated. Breslau, the capital of the province of Silesia, is the chief market of Germany for all kinds of wool. The amount of wool offered for sale in Breslau 1898 was as follows:

Old fine to extra fine Silesian wool:	Lbs.
Fleece washed	495,000
In the grease	275,000
Wool of sheep more or less crossed with Rambouillets, fleece washed and in the grease	825,000
Better quality of Posen wools, fleece washed and in the grease	550,000

"In the year 1898, the prices for Silesian wools were as follows:

Kind of wool.	Price per 50 kilograms (110.23 pounds.)	Percentage of yield after washing by machinery.
Fleece-washed extra-fine "Electoral"	\$57.12 to \$64.26	58 to 59
Fine wools	50.00 to 57.12	60 to 58
Middle fine	41.65 to 48.80	62 to 60
Middle	30.94 to 39.27	70 to 65
In the grease, fine to extra fine	13.06 to 16.06	18 to 25
Posen wools:		
Middle fine to fine (special quality)	30.94 to 42.84	65 to 60
In the grease	11.42 to 13.80	28 to 20

"In 1897, the amount of wool offered for sale was 10 per cent. less than in 1898, and in 1894 the quantity of wool was at least 50 per cent. greater than in 1898, and the quality was better. On account of the importation of Australian and Buenos Ayres wools into this market since 1894, the price of wool has been very low; in fact, it was lower in 1894 than ever known before. For that reason the farmers, who had been raising the pure Silesian wool, imported English and Scotch rams, and the cross produced larger sheep for meat purposes, but an inferior quality of wool in comparison to the pure old Silesian product, which is known for its soft, silky and long fleece as one of the finest qualities of wool, and was sought after by the manufacturers of fine cloths, dress goods, and shawls. For the production of these goods, the manufacturers are now mixing fine Silesian with wool imported from Sydney and Port Phillip, as the pure Silesian wool is too high and scarce."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 7. — Butter—United States finest, nominal; do. good, 62s.

Tallow—Prime city, steady, 22s. 6d.; Australian in London, steady, 25s. 3d.

Cheese—American finest, white and colored, steady, 42s.; ordinary new, 43s. 6d.

Beef—Extra India mess, steady, 60s.; prime mess, steady, 55s.

Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, firm, 45s.

Lard—American refined, in pails, steady, 26s. 6d.; prime Western, in tierces, steady, 20s. 3d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., firm, 46s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., steady, 28s. 6d.; short rib, 18 to 20 lbs., firm, 29s. 6d.; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lbs., firm, 29s.; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., firm, 28s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., firm, 28s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 28s.

The Truth for Canned Meat.

At the Queensland dinner given last month at Earl's Court, London, Eng., a distinguished speaker said:

"The frozen meat of to-day is not the same as the old tinned meat. Even the tinned meat of to-day is a delicacy which many unprejudiced consumers welcomed as an agreeable variety in the daily bill of fare."

When a red-taped Government official of note says such a thing, it is time for other folk to applaud.

Work on the Cheffeld, Tenn., cottonseed oil mill is progressing rapidly. The ground for the main structure is cleared, work on the foundations has begun and the frame for the office building is already erected.

Read The National Provisioner.

WHAT IS PERPETUAL MOTION?

We heard of something the other day that approached it.

Drop a cent in the slot and out comes a clove.

Drop the clove in the slot under

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Don't drop a dime in any slot and expect to get a dollar's worth of goods in return.

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KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

Receipts for past week with comparisons as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	24,581	64,738	20,772
Same week, 1898..	21,160	78,243	21,565
Same week, 1897..	23,506	74,204	19,628
Same week, 1896..	25,379	42,174	19,326
Chicago	56,800	64,700	20,800
Omaha	13,800	60,500	7,300
St. Louis	9,800	39,800	21,900
St. Joseph	5,000	33,500	2,406
Kansas City	24,600	64,700	20,800

Total	110,000	370,600	119,600
Previous week	95,100	404,700	114,500
Same week, 1898..	94,600	336,400	113,100

Kansas City packers' slaughter:

Armour Pack. Co..	6,501	20,978	7,452
Swift & Co.	4,346	16,060	6,591
Schwarzs'd & Sulzberger Co.	5,901	1,888	774
Jacob Dold Pac. Co.	889	6,665	341
Geo. Fowler, Son & Co.	97	9,311	....

Total	18,103	55,047	15,371
Previous week	15,333	60,900	12,110
Same week, 1898..	14,650	71,376	11,118

CATTLE.—While the receipts at the early part of last week very small—about made the purchasers rather blue over the situation, the better prices which they paid for Mondays and Tuesdays receipts attracted quite an amount of cattle to the market, so that the receipts for the week were a little above the average—however, both the packers and exportmen were equal to the occasion, and taking sales during the entire week, it may be called a very acceptable one indeed. The prices paid were full and with the exception made on some coarse fleshy, no-character cattle, which were sold at about 10c decline, the prices paid were very acceptable indeed. Some choice 1,456 lbs. average steers sold at the top of the market \$5.45. Dry lot cows were in good demand and brought good prices; some 1,420 lbs. average cows sold at \$4.50. A bunch of heifers, 747 lbs. average, sold at the highest point of the season, namely, \$5.45. Quite an amount of heifers changed hands at over the \$5 mark. Common grass cows and heifers, with canning cows were a little easy on value, but still fetched pretty fair prices. Bulls were rather scarce; the highest price paid for some 1,760 lbs. average being \$4.25. Some very good Western steers on the market, fairly finished. Some 1,076 lbs. average steers selling at \$5.15. A bunch of 1,093 lbs. average Western heifers sold at \$5. And quite a number of 1,279 lbs. average Colorado steers sold at \$5.25. Some Western fed Texas of 1,260 lbs. average tipped the market at \$5. The Quarantine Division gave rather a scarce supply. Some 1,142 lbs. average steers sold at \$4.65.

Some cows, 807 lbs. average, went as high as \$3.50, but a number of them changed hands at \$3.10. Some Quarantine bulls of 1,590 lbs. average sold at \$3.25. The feeder trade for the week was very small, only 81 cars, containing 2,841 head going to the country; however this was even a little larger than the number which went to the country the corresponding week one year ago—only 74 cars. During the past week 158 cars of fat cattle went to New York, Philadelphia 10—168 cars all told, with previous week 102 and corresponding week one year ago 72 cars. Among the outside shippers, Eastman headed the list with 1,170 head, United Dressed Beef Co., 789; Ackerman, 454; Cudahy, 386; Kraus, 332; Kaufman, 150; with Michael, 128.

This week opened with receipts on Monday 3,450 head, and the largest proportion offered were branded steers—not many choice natives offered. The highest price paid for some 1,376 lbs. average, \$5.35. Some very prime heifers offered and the top price reached \$5.45. The receipts of Native Cows very small so that the prices were well maintained. Bulls yet in small supply but mostly of a roughish character. The best price of 1,430 lbs. average, at \$3.75. The stockers and feeders in short supply—in pretty good demand and we may remark in passing—a pretty wide difference in prices. From the Southwest comes "doggy" feeders which sold at \$3.75, while the native stockers and feeders sold as high as \$4.90. Stock cows were pretty scarce. The receipts of the range cattle showed some very good finished Western steers, 1,354 lbs. average, sold at \$5.25. Some Western heifers, 724 lbs. average, sold at \$5.30. The receipts in the Texas or Quarantine Division the largest for some time past. Some fair Texas steers of 1,209 lbs. average sold at \$4.72. Some Texas cows of 993 lbs. average sold at \$3.50. Texas bulls of light average, 920 lbs. average, sold at \$3. On Tuesday to be sure we kept the national holiday and no sales that day. On Wednesday the receipts 7,800. Over half the supply beef steers with large percentage of dry lot cattle which were readily disposed of to purchases at good prices. The top of the market a bunch of 999 lbs. average \$5.50. Quite a number of "grassers" and on such a difference of 15 to 20c per 100 lbs. Shippers watched more closely the grassers than at any other time this season. Run of native cows readily disposed of at good prices. Heifers in demand, a fancy lot selling at \$5.50. Bulls steady; some 1,390 lbs. average, sold at \$4. Western steers showed weakness and may be looked on as 5c lower. Texas in small supply but steers and cows showed steady prices.

HOGS.—The market for the week a remarkably good one. While the tops opened

Monday at \$3.75, with bulk \$3.65@3.72½, an upward market during the entire week, so that the top prices stood on Saturday at \$3.92½, with bulk \$3.75@3.85. The market therefore closed at the highest point for the entire month of June. The month opened, 1st of June, with tops standing \$3.70, closing at \$3.90. The bulk started at \$3.50@3.60 1st of June, and closed for the month at \$3.70@3.82½. Prices of hogs are about reversed taking this year's June in comparison with that of last year. June one year ago started out with the tops \$4.35 and ended for the month at \$3.75. Bulk commenced June last year at \$4.00@4.25 and closed that month \$3.45@3.70. Mexico was in the market last week and therefore prime heavy hogs brought strong prices. Thursday's market on heavy hogs stood \$3.75@3.87½, closing Saturday \$3.85@3.92½. Mixed packing stood on Thursday \$3.70@3.72½, and closed on Saturday at \$3.75@3.85. Light hogs on Thursday had a range from \$3.60@3.70, but closed on Saturday at \$3.75. Pigs, however, closed off towards the end of the week at a little weaker feeling, ranging \$3.60@3.65. The quality for the week was fairly good.

Monday opened with receipts, 3,450 head, with such a showing the market developed strength immediately and the entire receipts cleaned out less than no time. Heavy hogs ranging \$3.90@3.95, mixed packing, \$3.80@3.90; light hogs, \$3.65@3.85, with pigs ranging all the way from \$3.50@3.70. The quality fairly good and not so many Southern as usual in Monday's receipts. On Tuesday to be sure a holiday and no sales. On Wednesday the receipts 10,551. Market opened with a snap and a scramble for the first bids. Kansas City prices on a level with Chicago. Heavy hogs stood for tops, \$4; mixed packing, \$3.77½@4; lights, \$3.65@3.85; pigs, \$3.50@3.75; tops for the day standing \$4, with the bulk \$3.85@4.00.

SHEEP.—For the entire week the sheep market was fairly strong. All good spring lambs sold at \$6.75, but the commoner grades discriminated against and not wanted. During the week Swift received quite a number direct from Texas. Quite a number of Arizona grassers were on the market and while some 214 fed Arizona of 78 lbs. average sold at \$5.25, 1,308 Arizona grassers of 83 lbs. average sold at \$4.55. A bunch of 482 Colorado lambs of 74 lbs. average sold at \$4.75. A bunch of 742 Texas wethers of 82 lbs. average sold at \$4; 1,025 Arizona shearlings and yearlings sold at \$4.20. The stocker and feeder market held their own. Among the sales may be noticed; 489 Texas of 73 lbs. average sold at \$3.20.

This week the market opened with receipts on Monday, 1,935. Of the lots of spring lambs the better grades still sold at \$6.75. Among the sales may be mentioned 628 California wethers of 105 lbs. average at \$3.50. The market being strong, the receipts strong, an early clearance sale was the order of the day. On the Fourth to be sure no market. On Wednesday the receipts, 1,130; prices a little strong on spring lambs, otherwise the market unchanged. Among the sales some 500 Western spring lambs of 77 lbs. average at \$4.75.

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PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* The poultry and egg packinghouse of S. H. Wadle, at New Hampton, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

* The old packinghouse used by Jackson Cope, at Seneca street, Fountain Hill, Bethlehem, Pa., has been burned.

* Cattle Commissioner Beal, of Bangor, has received from Augusta a letter, in which he was officially informed that there was danger of an epidemic of hog cholera in Maine.

* Borr, Corrin & Co., Evanston, Ind., has become incorporated with a capital of \$6,000 for the purpose of dealing in meats and provisions. The incorporators are: Charles Hart, Joseph Borr and James Corrin.

* At a special meeting of the Liberty Market Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., the capital stock of the concern was increased from \$200,000 to \$300,000. The additional \$100,000 is to be expended in building a large cold storage department and ice plant.

* The City Council of Portland, Ore., has introduced an ordinance to prevent the production or sale of unwholesome and impure foods; to license peddlers of milk or cream, or both, and to create the offices of city inspector of foods and deputy city inspector of foods, and prescribe their duties.

* The exports of butter from Montreal continue to grow at a rapid rate. Statistics recently issued show that from 36,000 packages of butter exported to Great Britain from Canada in 1893 the increase has grown to 350,000 packages, while up to the present time this year the quantity exported shows a material increase over the same period last year.

* The John Morrell & Co. packinghouse concern of Ottuma, Ia., have closed a contract with the Murray Iron Works, of Burlington, for a 500-horse-power engine, which will be installed in connection with their new electrical plant at the packinghouse. It will be for the purpose of driving the new generator, which will be supplied by the Electric Company, of Chicago. These machines will be installed October 1, in order to be ready for the heavy winter trade.

* The meat packing and cold storage plant of L. R. Hayes & Son has been reorganized and will shortly be rechartered. That plant is at Gainesville, Tex. The concern will be improved and more capital put into its working. The members of the new enterprise are: L. R. Hayes, Reese Hayes, James Beattie, D. F. Lacy, J. C. Whaley, B. P. Garvey and A. F. Jones, all of Gainesville. This packinghouse will be made a first-class one and will put up everything in the meat line.

* At a meeting of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board held recently in Harrisburg, Pa., it was arranged that \$40,000 should be set aside for the purposes of the board for the fiscal year, beginning June 1. Dr. Leonard Pearson, State veterinarian, reported that during the past year 1,000 cattle were condemned as tuberculous and appraised at \$25,519.60. The board reorganized as follows: President, Gov. Stone; vice-president, Prof. John Hamilton, secretary of agriculture; treasurer, Major Levi Wells, dairy and food commissioner; secretary, Dr. Pearson.

* A company has been organized at Pittsburg, Pa., with a capital of \$25,000 to manufacture oleomargarine in that city for sale in Pennsylvania. The corporators are: Frank McCann, Joseph Hastings, Hay Walker (the soap maker), Gerson Samuels and Senator Muehlbrouner. The oleomargarine plant will be at Liberty street, Pittsburg. It will have a daily capacity of 10,000 pounds of margarine butter daily. The last legislature quietly removed the restriction for the manufacture and sale of oleo butter in that State, under certain restrictions. This fact was kept

quiet. The prohibitive act of 1885 was virtually repealed by the passage of the new bill, which permits the new factory to operate by legislative permission.

INDIA A PROVISION FIELD.

(Specially written for THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.)

None of the Far Eastern countries offer such inducements for an expansion of trade in American provisions and foodstuffs as does British India.

"There ought to be more American foodstuffs and canned goods sold in this province," writes a correspondent at Heuzada, Burma. "We get California flour in small bags, some California canned fruit and some sweet corn from Windham, Me. But we could easily lead in all these lines. Butter in tins is a very expensive article. Esbensen's of Denmark, in one-pound, two-pound and five-pound tins has the trade."

There ought to be more American foodstuffs of all kinds sold throughout India than there is. The precise value of the American produce sold in the empire is not ascertainable because much of the Singapore and Hong Kong consignments are transhipped to Indian ports. But if the direct shipments only from the United States to British India are considered the American share of the Indian trade is shown to be infinitesimal indeed.

According to the official Indian returns there was imported in 1897-98 \$5,700,000 worth of provisions (exclusive of cereals, fresh fruits and fresh vegetables), of which only \$6,000 worth were brought from the United States. We sold her no bacon, or hams, or pickled pork, or salt beef and less than \$600 worth of canned beef during this period.

Hams and bacon, for instance, were imported to the value of \$243,000, almost entirely from England, which also furnished \$64,195 of \$74,550 worth of butter and \$184,924 of \$211,125 worth of cheese imported, Holland furnishing \$11,252 worth of the latter and Australia \$3,622 of the former.

Of provisions of a miscellaneous character there were \$2,350,000 imported. England is credited with \$1,778,000 of this trade and the United States \$4,573. From Singapore there

was shipped \$376,000 of these goods, among which there was doubtless some American produce. The American returns give the value of the miscellaneous provisions sent to India as \$236.

Here then is a wide field available to the American producer, affording a market that is both accessible and desirable, needing only to be approached in the proper way to yield satisfactory returns. There are scores of importers at Indian ports who are only too anxious to take hold of good American goods if American producers will only meet them on their own ground and conform to the business methods and trading peculiarities of the country. Since the establishment of direct communication between New York and ports in British India the disadvantages that attended attempts to ship American food products to that great market have been removed. American shippers to India now enjoy equal facilities with English shippers; the freight rates are the same and the time of transportation from this side is inappreciably longer.

Credit is essential for foreign operations. Americans have curtailed credits at home with successful results, but in opening up foreign connections this rule must be relaxed. The very best way to push trade is through properly equipped personal representatives; the next is by establishing agencies in the principal cities.

It is most essential to conform to the commercial usages in vogue. For example, it is the experience of importance at Rangoon that European houses, more especially German, are eager to introduce their goods by means of consignment, but that Americans are unwilling to take the smallest risk of this kind.

The putting up and packing of goods for the Indian market is a most important matter. Everything for India must be in tin and well soldered.

Care should be bestowed on the inside packing. Each ham and each side of bacon imported from England is covered with canvas and the weight marked on each. From ten to twelve sides of bacon are packed in a case, and dry white salt is packed with the goods to preserve them while passing through the Red Sea. About forty pounds of salt are used in each case. Hams from seven to ten pounds are packed separately from the larger



Makes absolutely Pure Brine.
Gives the Mildest Cure and the Brightest Meat.
Produces the Finest Flavor and Gives Weight.
Prevents Ropy Pickle and Silmy Meats.

Use Retsof Salt on your Hides if you want to get Good Color and Good Weights.
Retsof Salt has no equal for Ice Machines, or in the Manufacture of Soaps.

For Prices and Samples apply to

JOY MORTON & CO.,

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BROWN & SHAW, 11 Broadway, N. Y.
E. A. LEVIAN, 129 Milk St., Boston.
E. B. QUINN, Cleveland, Ohio.

DEALERS SALT, SAL SODA, SODA ASH.

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Stempel Fire Extinguisher

Chemical Charges
for all
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Fire Department
Supplies Generally.

Used by Pennsylvania R. R. Co., The West Philadelphia
Stockyards Co., E. A. Phillips, Supt.; The United Gas Im-
provement Co., Union Traction Co., Knickerbocker Ice Co.,
Franklin Sugar Refining Co., Baugh & Sons' Co., Harrison
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UNEQUALLED for SIMPLICITY, CERTAINTY,
QUICKNESS, POWER in ACTION.

Tested to 400 lbs. and fully Warranted.

Approved by
PHILADELPHIA
FIRE
UNDERWRITERS'
ASSOCIATION.

H. R. BENNETT, 1217 Filbert St., Philadelphia.

eleven and fourteen-pound hams. The smaller hams are the more popular.

The right kind of push would put our goods on that market. All that is needed for their sale is to get them before the people. The Germans, Austrians and French are very active in Indian commerce. Americans should be so, too.

THE BRITISH MEAT BILL.

Of the 569,000 live cattle imported into the United Kingdom in 1898, the entire lot, except a small herd from the Channel Islands, came from the United States, Canada and Argentina, the last named country only increasing her exports of this kind. Of the 612,000 live sheep imported into the same market Argentina alone sent 430,000 head, as against 345,000 head in 1897. The United States sent very few.

The fact that we ship very few sheep, and practically no mutton to England is due, doubtless, to the fact that we eat our own sheep at home at a higher price for mutton than it will bring in the British market.

Two things the Britton will have, viz.: His pint o' ale and his bite o' meat. As an evidence of the latter fact there were imported into the United Kingdom in 1897 736,000 tons (1,472,000,000 lbs.) of dead meat, and 806,000 tons (1,612,000,000 lbs.) last year. When to this huge dead meat mass is added the slaughter weight of the imported live stock—227,000 tons (454,000,000 lbs.) in 1897, and 209,000 tons (419,000,000 lbs.) in 1898—there stands the mountainous mass of 1,926,000,000 lbs. in 1897, and 2,030,000,000 lbs. in 1898, of imported meat consumed by the people of the British Isles. To this must also be added one-third more or 2,706,000,000 lbs., which they ate of their own flocks and herds last year, to see the full meat bill. If the British ton of 2240 lbs. is used in the figuring the United Kingdom consumed during the twelve months ending last December, 3,028,000,000 pounds of freshly slaughtered and dead meat, which is nearly 100 lbs. per head of the population of the whole country.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

According to statistics of the Manchester (Eng.) Board of Trade, there have been imported into the United Kingdom, in 1898 and 1899, provisions as follows:

Butter.—From Sweden, in 1898, 21,518 cwt., valued at £108,250; in 1899, 20,836 cwt., valued at £107,445. From Denmark, in 1898, 122,885, at £624,742; in 1899, 120,488 cwt., at £669,263. From Germany, in 1898, 4,249 cwt., at £22,221; in 1899, 5,303 cwt., at £26,550. From Holland, in 1898, 21,719 cwt., at £112,288; in 1899, 21,124 cwt., at £106,472. From France, in 1898, 29,483 cwt., at £166,389; in 1899, 24,673 cwt., at £144,144. From the United States, in 1898, 4,774 cwt., at £20,836; in 1899, 6,325 cwt., at £27,735. From Australasia, in 1898, 13,576 cwt., at £67,144; in 1899, 20,222 cwt., at £138,791. From Canada, in 1898, 41 cwt., at £192; in 1899, 535 cwt., at £2,440. From other countries, in 1898, 34,088 cwt., at £167,763; in 1899, 29,939, at £144,731. Total for 1898, 252,333 cwt., at £1,289,825; total for 1899, 267,445 cwt., at £1,367,580.

Margarine.—From Norway, in 1898, 458

cwt., valued at £1,193; in 1899, 578 cwt., at £1,584. From Holland, in 1898, 72,611 cwt., at £184,295; in 1899, 70,914 cwt., at £187,782. From France, in 1898, 3,201 cwt., at £11,173; in 1899, 2,522 cwt., at £8,538. From other countries, in 1898, 2,970 cwt., at £6,126; in 1899, 1,113 cwt., at £3,019. Total for 1898, 79,240 cwt., at £202,787; total for 1899, 75,127 cwt., at £200,923.

Cheese.—Total from all countries in 1898, 101,632 cwt., valued at £214,763; in 1899, 111,019 cwt., at £259,824.

Bacon.—Total from all countries, in 1898, 511,412 cwt., at £892,501; in 1899, 485,522 cwt., at £828,705.

Hams.—Total from all countries, in 1898, 147,460 cwt., at £289,485; in 1899, 140,606 cwt., at £268,363.

The Home of the Herefords.

Within a radius of 100 miles of Kansas City, Mo., some of the finest Hereford herds are kept, and the cattle of this breed owned by K. B. Armour is a gathering of the most perfect specimens, so that it is quite fitting that the first annual exhibition should be held at Kansas City. Plans are laid and preparations are under way to bring about this event Oct. 23 to 28 next. The members of the American Cattle Breeders' Association do not claim for the Hereford all the fine points possible to cattle, and they have no idea of raising them to the exclusion of others. They maintain that as range cattle they are excellent and beautiful stock, and the idea of the show and sale is rather to encourage the breeders of shorthorn and other stock to like exhibitions with the general betterment of Western range cattle the end in view.

A list of prizes are in preparation. The Breeders' Association offers \$5,000 for prizes, and cups will be given by K. B. Armour, Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Dr. J. L. Logan, Midland Hotel, Baltimore Hotel, Coates Hotel, Clay Robinson and the Jacquard Jewelry Company. Several cash prizes have also been offered. The prizes have not yet been assigned to classifications, but the show will include sweepstakes, herds, groups of breeding stock and four classes of fat stock. The placing of awards will be done by committees to be appointed later. The show and sale will be under the management of K. B. Armour, president of the Hereford Breeders' Association; H. H. Clough, Charles Gudgeon and C. B. Stuart. An advisory committee with reference to the sale is composed of T. F. B. Sotham, of Chillicothe, Mo.; C. A. Stannard, of Hope, Kan., and Thomas Smith, of Crete, Ill., with reference to the show these men will act as advisors: Thomas Clark, Beecher, Ill.; James A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo., and John Sparks, Reno, Nev. C. R. Thomas, secretary of the association, has been appointed general superintendent of the show and sale.

Read The National Provisioner.

Illinois' Pure Food Commissioner.

Theodore S. Chapman, of Jerseyville, Ill., an ex-State Senator, and said to be one of the best lawyers in that State, has been appointed Pure Food Commissioner by Gov. Tanner.



New York Office, 85 Chambers St.
London Office, 108 Hatton
Garden, E. C.

MAKERS OF HIGH GRADE Thermometers

Scientifically
Adapted for
all Manu-
facturing
Processes.

Special

Thermometers
For
PROCESSING
CHEMICAL
BATH
VACUUM PANS,
LARD
REFINING,
REFRIGERATING,
COLD
STORAGE,
HAM BOILING,
HAM TESTING,
SOLDER
MACHINES,
ETC., ETC.

A new
Catalogue
has just
been issued. Fig. D-16.



Fig. B-8.



Fig. D-16.

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1, at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to June 28—	1899.	1898.
Chicago	2,190,000	2,415,000
Kansas City	950,000	1,025,000
Omaha	760,000	545,000
St. Louis	498,000	440,000
Indianapolis	381,000	339,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	113,000	172,000
Cudahy, Wis.	176,000	257,000
Cincinnati	205,000	220,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	483,000	244,000
Ottumwa, Ia.	218,000	203,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	107,000	158,600
Sioux City, Ia.	153,000	118,000
St. Paul, Minn.	114,000	115,000
Louisville, Ky.	150,000	149,000
Cleveland, O.	126,000	146,000
Wichita, Kan.	37,000	57,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	92,000	119,000
Marshalltown, Ia.	35,200	44,000
Bloomington, Ill.	29,500	36,800
Above and all other....	7,220,000	7,205,000

—Price Current.

Read The National Provisioner.

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

A STRONG MARKET AT THE RECENT ADVANCE — STEADY BUT LESS LIVELY TRADING.

There has been less done this week in large lots. Naturally this is the case as following the closing out of some large lots on the previous week on export account, and as well with the consideration that we have not had a full business week, but that the two holidays at its beginning had spread in some degree the indifference over trading through a longer period. But there has been enough of a business to locate prices, as well as an exhibition of sentiment, and the situation may be regarded as a well supported one to any advance that has occurred latterly, while confidently held, with marked faith in its future. It is quite certain that new crop oil will not be reached at the average time in the fall months, and that a plentiful supply of it will be a little longer deferred than ordinarily. On account of the late cotton crop season. While early in September will bring small lots of new crude, yet a supply that would fill in any material gaps demands will not be on hand before October. There is at least three months demand to be satisfied from the moderate stocks of old; it is with this consideration that essentially the entire trade look upon the product as likely to offer buoyant feature before the season closes, and to give in the near future at least firmness, if not further moderate changes in prices to a higher basis. It has cost more latterly to lay the oil down on the other side, on account of the situation of the ocean freight market, else it is probable that exporters would follow their buying of a fortnight since, with more important orders, since the foreign advices, those from the Continent particularly, show that the improved prices made there latterly are well sustained, while that the distributions of the oil are proceeding in a satisfactory degree. It must be recollected that for a fortnight up to this week fully 35,000 barrels of the oil had been sold, largely to exporters, to a fair extent, however, by the home trade, and that this makes a reduction of stock in the hands of the principal holders that will appear more important as an influence on the renewal of important export demand, and which is among the probabilities before this month closes. While the indicated quantity sold included a good deal for the exporters to take for a spurt at this time of the year, yet it must be inferred that it does not more than temporarily satisfy their demands after their long holding off, and from the fact that they would have continued buying had not the freight market gone against them, while their home markets did not respond to the added cost from the better rates of ocean tonnage. The export demand, which has been covered by our previous reports, particularly in our review of the previous weeks' trading, was not special. It covered the closing out of orders from all sections abroad, principally from northern Europe, and to a fair extent from Marseilles. The major portion of the demand from Italy was for winter oil, to which the full lots reported last week and the week before were destined, and by which

for that class of stock the advance of last week, then noted, was made to 30½@31c. Thus far this week there has been some business with exporters, however more reserved, its character, and which has shown substantially the advanced prices of the previous week. The home demands are beginning to pick up at the close of the week from the interrupted trading at its earlier stage, from the holidays, and a very fair number of small lots are being steadily marketed, largely of strictly prime yellow, white and winter oils. Essentially all of the oil that has been sold latterly for export had been for June and July delivery, and mainly the latter, while free requirements are expected for the latter part of July and August deliveries. The cotton oil market continues independent in its strength of tallow and lard, although a permanent advance for the latter would undoubtedly hasten better rates for the oil. But as concerns tallow the usual influence would be missed from the fact that soap grades of oil have been well bought for the season, the soapmakers have their supplies well in hand for their makes to the new season, while where it is held it is mainly for use, and but few lots of consequence could be secured. So far as concerns good off grades, prime and better qualities of the oil, they would be more quickly taken up with marked stimulus to lard values, in the feeling on the part of their consumers in this country and Europe that supplies are markedly deficient as compared with ordinary seasons, and that they would run short of

supplying wants with any steady marked addition to the present consumption, and which would result with a swinging about of the lard product to decidedly stronger figures. It looks as though lard would settle this month on a firmer basis, but that it is doubtful if a marked advance in its prices occurs in that period. Lard should become stronger in the near future from the following reasons: The export movements and demands for it have latterly been much more important, while the increase in its stocks at the West with the close of June was much less than had been expected, considering that for some time liberal packing; its prices are low compared with the cost of hogs, while the packers will probably be more exercised in equalizing its price with the cost of the hogs, as soon as the latter show a falling off in the receipts. While the month of July usually shows that farmers are more concerned over harvesting their crops than shipping hogs to market. The trading in New York this week has been 7,500 bbls. prime yellow at 26½@26¾c., chiefly at 26½c.; 500 bbls. above prime yellow at 26c., closing at 26½@27c. for prime and strictly prime yellow; 500 bbls. choice yellow at 27½c.; 2,750 bbls. good off yellow at 25½c., closing at 26¼@26c.; 1,500 bbls. winter yellow at 30c., 30½c., 31c., chiefly at 30½@31c., the latter for moderate quantities; 1,200 bbls. white at 29½@30½c., closing at 30@31c., and 200 bbls. crude at 21@21½c.

(For Friday's closings, see Page 12.)

The chemical works of the Meridian fertilizer factory at Meridian, Tenn., have been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. The chemical works will be rebuilt at once.

* A new cottonseed oil mill will be built at Dadesville, Ala. F. A. Vaughan is president of the company, which has \$15,000 with which to construct the mill.

E. H. FERGUSON, President.

R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer.

E. B. MARTIN, Secretary.

KENTUCKY LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A. REFINING CO., REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF COTTONSEED OIL,

Summer and Winter White "Miners' Oil,
Yellow and White Cottonseed Stearine,
Crude C. S. Oil, "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

SPECIALTIES:

"DELMONICO" COOKING OIL.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

"NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL.

"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" WINTER PRESSED OILS.

Kentucky Refining Co.,

2017 to 2033 Shelby Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cable Address, "REFINERY," LOUISVILLE.

CONTINENTAL COTTON OIL CONSOLIDATION.

Matters in connection with the organization of the Continental Cotton Oil Company have progressed sufficiently far to enable us to authoritatively state that its organization is a settled fact. The consolidation embraces the mills that are located at Paris, Corsicana, Temple, Waxahachie and Ladonia, Tex., Shreveport, La., and Jackson, Miss. The properties above named are to be operated as usual under the same management as heretofore, the personnel of such not having been changed. By the sale of new stock of this company the expectation is that its business will be very much enlarged by the acquisition of existing plants or by the building of properties. The present intention is to secure to the company representation in the entire cotton district of the South and for it to become a factor in the entire cotton belt. It is believed by the present management that the position the present mills have can be fully maintained and by reason of centralization of interests, economies and improvements can be incorporated which will be of much benefit to those in interest.

Mr. J. J. Culbertson, the Shreveport (La.) cotton oil expert, will be a leading spirit in the new company.

HAIR MATS.

To get the best results from presses in cottonseed oil mills, linseed oil mills and stearine mills it is necessary that the mats through which the oil is pressed be made of the best possible material. These mats are made of hair. It has been the custom in recent years for manufacturers of this class of goods to use the cheapest kind of hair obtainable, the kind generally used being horse hair. It has been proved by experience that the only kind of hair that gives really good results is the long hair taken from the tails of cattle. Mats made from any other kind of hair do not give satisfaction. As far back as 1860, A. L. Schneidt started the manufacture of these mats in Milwaukee, Wis., and he has continued the manufacture of them uninterruptedly ever since. He brought the secret with him from Germany. Until he began to make them all the mats used in the mills in this country were imported from Europe. Cottonseed oil men especially will be interested in this product. Full particulars will be cheerfully furnished by the Schneidt Curled Hair Works, Milwaukee, Wis.

WHITE STAR LINE AND THE AUSTRALIAN MEAT TRADE.

Messrs. Ismay, Imrie & Co., of the White Star Line, have arranged with Messrs. Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, for the construction of five large twin-screw steamers, aggregating about 60,000 tons, for the Australian trade. These steamers will carry no saloon or second cabin passengers. The vessels will be fitted with extensive refrigerating chambers for the carriage of dairy produce, fruits, and chilled or frozen meats. The first of the steamers, the *Afric*, of about 12,000 tons, was launched on Nov. 16, 1898, and is now in Belfast, being fitted with refrigerating machinery; the *Medic*, of similar dimensions, followed on Dec. 15 of the same year, and will shortly be succeeded by the *Persic*, *Runic* and *Suevic*, making together a fleet capable of maintaining a monthly service between Liverpool and Australia. It is intended that the *Medic* shall sail from Liverpool on her first voyage on Thursday, Aug. 3, and the other vessels named will follow at regular intervals.—London Meat Trades' Journal.

WHAT ONE SHIP CARRIED.

The huge meat carrier, *Fifeshire*, has arrived at London, England, completing her maiden trip to Australasia. Before she was emptied she discharged 96,500 carcasses (8,000,000 lbs.) of frozen mutton, 15,000 frozen rabbits and a miscellaneous cargo of nearly 10,000,000 lbs. more of frozen beef, cheese and other stuff. The *Fifeshire* is a mammoth warehouse equipped with two refrigerating machines, each of which will circulate 1,300,000 cubic feet of air each 24 hours at 10 deg. Fah. When her mutton holds are full, she holds 100,000 carcasses. What a big ranch she is! What a storehouse!

IMPORTANT MEAT MEN VOYAGE.

L. A. Carten, treasurer of Swift and Company, Chicago, left this week for Europe via Boston, Mass. His absence is on a mixed trip of pleasure and business.

Mr. Kirk B. Armour, president of the Armour Packing Company, of Kansas City, Mo., visited New York City Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday he left for Europe on the *St. Louis*. Mr. Armour will be absent some time and will no doubt receive much benefit from the relaxation of a trip abroad.

AMERICAN BEEF IN DEMAND.

In discussing the growth of the American meat trade in Germany, Gottfried Luce, agent at Hamburg for the Armour Packing Company, while recently at Kansas City had this to say: "The market is growing. We have agents in all the large cities, and all kinds of products of the American packing companies are consumed in Germany. There is no prejudice against it among customers. Canned products and chilled meats sell equally well. The opposition to imported meat, coming from the farmers, with whom it competes, is scarcely worth mentioning, because the consumption is so far in excess of the home supply. Our market has grown since I was first engaged by the Armours, eight years ago. The only competition met with is the other American packing companies who are represented in Germany. There is only one thing needed, and that is a little greater care in inspecting the beef here. Your Government inspectors are too quick, too much to do and too big a rush. Sometimes they make mistakes."

Mr. Luce praised Minister Andrew D. White and the service he has rendered the commercial interests of this country. He saw Minister White before leaving for America, and received some suggestions to be given his firm in America which may prove of value in handling its goods in Germany.

*The Hammond Packing Company, of Hammond, Ind., it is reported, has again raised the wages of its employees. This is the second increase in wages at this packing plant in three months. The annual increase of the pay roll, by virtue of the raise in the salary account, will foot up, it is said, to \$50,000.

HAIR MATS

for Cottonseed, Linseed, Stearine and other Presses.

Made of the best Cattle Switch Hair, in all shapes and sizes at the lowest possible price.

A. L. Schneidt Curled Hair Co.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The Buckeye Iron AND Brass Works

DAYTON, OHIO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cottonseed Oil Mill
AND Linseed Oil Mill

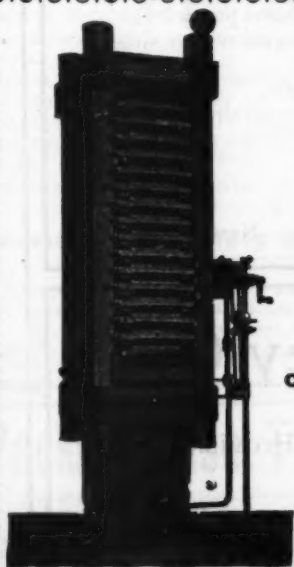
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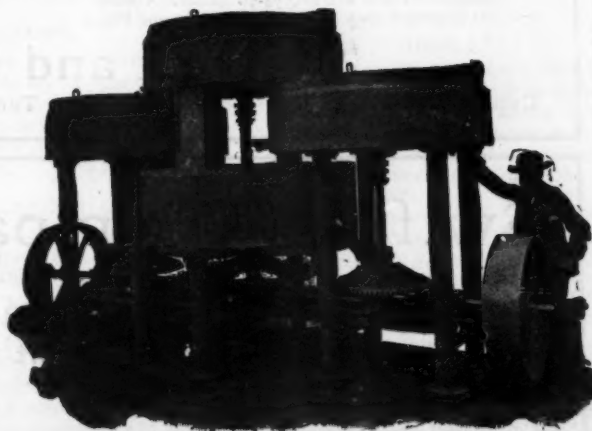
Rolls, Hydraulic Pumps
Cake Formers Meal Cookers
and Accumulators.

The Most Perfect System
of Pressure Application.

The Very Latest Improvements
and the Very Best.



THE BUCKEYE HYDRAULIC PRESS.



SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

SWIFT'S

"Swift's Chicago Dressed Beef" has for years been the standard beef in the meat trade.

"Swift's Silver Leaf Lard" is the recognized standard lard—the leader.

"Swift's Premium Hams and Breakfast Bacon" cured for appetizing flavor, are sold by the leading meat shops of America.

Wherever you go, from Maine to California, from the Lakes to the Gulf, you will find Swift's Fine Provisions.

Swift and Company

Chicago

Kansas City

Omaha

St. Louis

St. Joseph

St. Paul

Swift's Chicago Dressed Beef Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, cor. West and Bloomfield Sts.
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and 11th Avenue
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 W. 39th Street
Westchester Ave. Market, 769-771 Westchester Ave.

East Side Slaughter House } 1st Avenue bet. 44th
East Side Market } and 45th Streets
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and 12th Avenue
11th Avenue Market, 11th Ave. bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot E. 31st Street
Centre Market, cor. Grand and Centre Streets.
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 W. 39th Street
West Side Market }

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 N. Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue.
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, cor. Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street.

Swift and Company

Central Office - - - Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue - - - New York City

Swift and Company, Jersey City

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

Beef and Pork Packers, Lard Refiners and General Provision
Dealers for Export and Local Trade

Packing Houses, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—While the holiday naturally had a somewhat adverse effect on trading during the past week there was sufficient trading to check a decline which appeared to be imminent in the latter part of the preceding week. At the present writing prices are on a firm basis.

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lbs. and up, moved to the extent of about 7,000 at from 11¼ to 12¼c.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, are well sustained at 11¼c. Some holders demand more.

COLORADO STEERS are well cleaned up at 10¼@11c, at which prices those available now offer.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have not been in active request. They offer at 12¼c.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, are pretty well cleaned up at 10¼@11c. Lights (under 55 lbs.) offer at 11@11¼c.

BRANDED COWS.—There are but a few on hand and these offer at 10¼@11c.

NATIVE BULLS sold in a small way at 9¼c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—There isn't a great deal doing, a condition co-existent with the season, and promoted by the absence of such varieties as are at present in request. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, are in a strong position at 9¼c, though the sales have only been nominal.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are nominally worth 10c, but are an indifferent factor at the price.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS have been in active request and have sold in fair quantity at 9c flat (bundle condition).

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, have moved in a moderate way at 9¼; 9¼c for ones and twos.

NATIVE BULLS offer at 8¼c flat.

CALFSKINS have been in active request and a good country skin is readily salable at 12¼c. There is also an excellent request for both foreign and city skins.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., have sold at 10c, but an ordinary variety would now command a fraction higher.

DEACONS are worth from 58½c to 72½c, according to weight, quality and selection.

SLUNKS offer at 25c.

HORSE HIDES of good quality bring \$3.37 @3.40.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is active and in advancing tendency. We quote:

RICHARD MCCARTNEY,
Broker, Packer Hides,
Stearine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed
Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.
Correspondence solicited.
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

Packinghouse Twines

And Paper shipped from the mills direct.
Samples and estimates furnished.

CHARLES RIBBANS,
231 P'ans Street, NEWARK, N. J.

COUNTRY PELTS, 75c@1.00.
FRESH PACKER SHEARLINGS, 47½
@50c.
FRESH COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 30
@40c.

FRESH PACKER LAMBS, 70c.

FRESH COUNTRY LAMBS, 35@50c.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—The past week ended with sales going to some 18,000 at pretty strong prices. To be sure the packers had to shade some of their late asking prices to complete those sales, but taken as a whole they were very satisfactory indeed. With heavy Texas selling at 12¼c, light Texas going at 11¼c, with extremes at 11¼c, Butt brands at 11¼c, Colorados at 11c. Early native heavy cows at 10¼c, May heavy native cows at 11c and light June native cows at 11c, with branded cows at 11c; the packers may feel very well satisfied, indeed, over the situation. The only burden on the packers' shoulders at present writing in this city—native steers. The tanners seem willing enough to engage at 11¼c, but those who wish to offer 12c are at present writing few and far between. Quite a number of native steers are reported sold at an up-river point, but the question is: to effect this was not the price shaded? As the whole matter is kept confidential, both by buyer and seller, people are bound to make free comments on the transaction and that detrimental to high prices. The July hides in Kansas City have received pretty good attention, and if packers are inclined to shade by ¼c a pound from their present asking prices, there is, no doubt, but that larger sales could have easily been accomplished. The dullness of the summer time is full upon us. The trade papers show the usual items of tanners going to Mountain Lake and Seashore for recreation, and therefore if dullness will be the order of the day for the next three weeks, it will be only what is expected. Taking it all around with the present prices the tanners are willing to purchase from the packers, the packers should be very well satisfied, indeed, but to be sure they are now so used to high prices, and human nature in the packers is just as large as in the tanners, and therefore they are striving to get the very last fraction before closing at what they deem a—bless the word—sacrifice!

SHEEPSKINS are yet in good demand. Some of the packers are sold still ahead of slaughter—no accumulation and 50c a piece the order of the day.

BOSTON.

Both buffs and New Englands are in active request at 9¼c. Both are in light supply.

CALFSKINS are hard to get and are in a decidedly strong position.

SHEEPSKINS are in active request and sold close to receipt.

PHILADELPHIA.

HIDES are in a much firmer position. Sales of most varieties have been good and prices are in advancing tendency.

CITY STEERS, 10@10¼c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9¼@10¼c.

CITY STEERS, 10@10¼c.

COUNTRY COWS, 9¼@9½c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 9¼@9½c.

CALFSKINS in a stronger position.

SHEEPSKINS are cleaned up and have advanced.

NEW YORK.

GREEN HIDES.—There isn't much doing. Many of the hides on hand are in process.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 11¼@12c.

BUTT-BRANDED, 10¼@11¼c.

SIDE-BRANDED, 10¼@10½c.

CITY COWS, 10¼@10½c.

NATIVE BULLS, 9¼@9½c.

CALFSKINS (see page 37.)

HORSE HIDES, \$2.00@3.25, according to weight, quality and selection.

SUMMARY.

The effect of a holiday is never to accelerate traffic and when it occurs in mid-summer the influence is generally doubly strong. Despite these unpropitious conditions, traffic in the Chicago packer market could have been much more restricted than it has been since our last report. While trading can not be said to have been active, there was sufficient doing to prevent the decline which seemed imminent the latter part of the week before last, and which it was thought might possibly have affected some varieties in the early part of last week. The country market of the past week was dull, mainly because of the absence of certain varieties which are in request, notably buffs and calfskins. Dealers anticipate higher prices prior to the first of August. Buffs in Boston continue at 9¼c and 9½c for ones and twos and are virtually sold to receipt. New Englands are also scarce and firm at 9¼c. The Philadelphia market is much firmer than it has been and is in advancing tendency. There hasn't been much doing in New York and there are a considerable quantity of hides in process.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES.—

No. 1 natives, 60 lbs. and up, 11¼@12¼c; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, 11¼c; Colorado steers, 10¼@11c; No. 1 Texas steers, 12¼c; No. 1 native cows, 10¼@11c; under 55 lbs., 11@11¼c; branded cows, 10¼@11c; native bulls, 9¼c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES.—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 9¼c; No. 2, 9¼c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 10c; branded steers and cows, 9c flat; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 9¼c; No. 2, 9¼c; native bulls, 8¼c flat; calfskins, 12¼c; kips, 10@10¼c for No. 1; deacons, 58½@72½c; slunks, 25c; horse hides, \$3.37@3.40; country pelts, 75c@1.00; packer shearlings, 47½@50c; country shearlings, 30@40c; packer lambs, 70c; country lambs, 35@50c.

BOSTON.—

Buff hides, 9¼c; New England hides, 9¼c.

PHILADELPHIA.—

Country steers, 9¼@10¼c; country cows, 9¼@9½c; country bulls, 9¼@9½c.

NEW YORK.—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 11¼@12c; butt-branded steers, 10¼@11¼c; side-branded steers, 10¼@10½c; city cows, 10¼@10½c; native bulls, 9¼@9½c; calfskins (see page 37); horse hides, \$2.00@3.25.

HIDELETS.

John Nugent, an old and respected Rochester leather man, has recently deceased.

Oscar Scherer, the well known New York tanner, has returned from a tour of the West.

The Western Tannery Company is the name of a new Kansas City corporation, with a capital of \$10,000.

Working Overtime to Fill Orders.

The Boomer & Boschert Press Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., have recently received orders for oleo presses from Agra Margarine-Smorfabrik, Stockholm, Sweden, and Thomas Hinchelwood & Co., of Glasgow, Scotland. In addition to this gratifying business, the Hammond Packing Company, of St. Joseph, Mo., has recently placed an order for four of the company's No. 3 oleo presses, for their new plant. We understand that orders are plentiful with the Boomer & Boschert Company, and that they are working overtime.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon, all in packages.

TALLOW.—The interim of business since our last review, or from Friday night up to Thursday morning, which latter date covers our present writing, might be regarded as completely lifeless so far as concerns any new developments. It is quite possible that before the close of the day something may be done, if not then Friday's market may develop a trading basis; if so, the reports will be found further along in this review. But affairs do not promise much activity, and it is quite probable that the near future will fail to bring out lively features. Exporters now are evidently waiting until more important accumulations are made here, as they had been successful latterly in turning the market their way after spurts from reduced stocks. Melters on the other hand feel quite firm over their current small holdings, while they are not compelled, by reason of their small supplies, to thrust their offerings urgently upon the attention of shippers. The shippers are figuring over hard-bodied stock in tes. in a limited and more reserved way than even in the previous week, while they are fighting harder over prices, and as insisting upon some concessions from late sales. But as concerns city in hhd's, the lull in buying interest is most marked. Whatever the present indifference over trading, it is quite certain that demands from shippers, those on Continent account particularly, must continue, with frequent lapses as the market goes against them, through the summer months. The probable conditions of export trading for some time has been pointed out in our previous reviews, and the developments since have justified the indications, in that exporters would fall back from any marked buoyant attitude attempted of the situation, and would hold off for reactions at any time when the position looked a little strained for them, trusting to the feature of accumulating stocks influencing views. There would, undoubtedly, however, have been steady export demands right along if an instance had not been made for markedly higher prices on the part of holders when they found their stocks much reduced, in that shippers would have contracted much more largely ahead at

certain figures, and beyond which they seem determined not to go. At the present writing 45-16c is called the trading price for city in hhd's; the melters want 1-16c more than that, some of them even more, while the shippers, although they would probably pay 45-16c, do not openly bid over 4½c. As concerns home demands they are hardly a factor, since they are supplied, in their moderate requirements, chiefly by the country made; in connection with the 200 hhd's, city that go to them regularly weekly on contract deliveries. There is not an over abundant supply of the country made on offer here, as the interior melters are not altogether satisfied with the prices prevailing, while they are as well usually moderate shippers forward in a holiday week. The London sale on Wednesday was slow and easier, with 3d decline, where 750 casks were offered and about one-quarter of it sold. Of the country made sales here for the week of 225,000 lbs. at 4¼@4½c as to quality. City in tes. has 4½c bid.

At Chicago there has been a quiet market recently, where prices have hardly varied and on the whole the tone fairly steady. Quotations: Prime packers, 4½@4¾c; No. 2 do., 3¾@4¼c; No. 1 city renderers, 4@4½c; prime country, 4¼@4¾c; No. 2 do., 3¾@3¾c. (For the closing markets see page 42.)

OLEO-STEARINE.—The situation has not varied; it is quite firmly held at 5½c, while the stocks on offer are moderate and the demands from the refiners lighter. Sales of 50,000 lbs. at 5½c; at Chicago, 5¼@5½c.

Later in the week came reports of a large business in Chicago, and which cleaned up any excess of offerings there, with an advance of ¼c paid. The sales there were fully

1,000,000 pounds at 6c, and as bought by the largest consumers there and which indicates the activity in the manufactured goods using the stearine. In New York the pressers are now asking an advance of ¼c in sympathy with the improved tone at the West.

LARD STEARINE.—The amount of outside makes on the market is small, and a price can be determined only as a sale takes place. About 6¼@6½c. will stand as nominal quotations, but it is probable that choice city would bring above these figures. About 75,000 lbs. Western sold at 6¼c.

GREASE.—The pressers are buying moderately and there is some export demand; the latter, however, is not as urgent as it was a fortnight since. But there seems no trouble in sustaining strong prices, and especially desirable grades, more particularly bone stock, are decidedly in favor of sellers. "A" white quoted at 4@4¼c, "B" white at 3¾c, yellow at 3¾@3¾c, bone and house at 3¼@4c.

GREASE STEARINE.—The exporters are taking the yellow grade moderately and would buy it more freely were it to be had on the basis of the sales taking place; but not much is coming forward from the West, where the prices are relatively better as compared with those here. There is a firmly held market as well for white, which is not over plenty. White quoted at 4½@4½c, and Yellow at 45-16@47-16c.

LARD OIL.—Many buyers had satisfied their wants through buying of car lots of Western last week and the week before at 39c, and there has been that much less demand this week. While the holidays early in the week have tended to quiet other sources of demand. However, the tone of the mar-

WELCH & WELCH, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in Pot Ash, Pearl Ash, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and other Chemicals. Coconut, Palm, Cotton Seed, Olive, Corn and Essential Oils. Tallow, Lard, Grease, Hides and Skins, Rosin, Tar, Spirits, Turpentine, and other articles used by Soapmakers and other manufacturers.

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Telephone, 1969 Broad. NEW YORK.

WM. F. JOBBINS,

Successor to JOBBINS & VAN RUYMBEKE.

PATENTEES OF

J. Van Ruymbeke's New GLYCERINE AND SALT Process for Recovery of

From Waste Soap Lyes and New Process Distillation of Waste Soap Lye and Candle Crude Glycerines.

Adopted by the Principal Soap and Candle Manufacturers in the United States and Europe.

Also Plants Adapted for Production and Evaporation of Caustic Soda Lye and Patented Filter Driers for Lime Mud Residues.

Reg. Cable Addresses, "JOBBINS," Aurora, Ill., and New York.
A. B. C. code (4th edition) used.

J. VAN RUYMBEKE,
Consulting Chemist.

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.,

COCOANUT OIL, COTTONSEED OIL, PALM OIL, CORN OIL,
CAUSTIC SODA, PURE ALKALI, POTASH, PEARLASH AND
ALL SOAP MATERIALS.

Receivers of Tallow and Grease.

Prompt Returns.

383 WEST STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ket is somewhat improved, since the price of lard is somewhat better, and the range of quotations is now 40c to 42c.

CORN OIL.—There has not been marked activity for a few days, more because of an instance of strong figures by the makers; buyers are rather unwilling to take extensive quantities at them. There is a little irregularity to values, and the range is about from \$3.35 to \$3.65 for large and small lots.

(For Friday's Closings, see Page 42.)

Lard Cases Decided.

BOSTON, July 3.—Judge Sheldon of the Superior Court has given a decision in the cases of the Boston Packing & Provision Co. against the North Packing & Provision Co., and the North Packing & Provision Co. against the Boston Packing & Provision Co. These were cross suits tried together.

In the case of the Boston Packing & Provision Co. against the North Packing & Provision Co., the judge overrules all of the exceptions of both parties, confirms the master's report, and dismisses the bill without costs.

In the case of the North Packing & Provision Co. against the Boston Packing & Provision Co., the court overrules the exceptions, confirms the master's report and dismisses the bill with costs.

Grade Cattle for Montana.

Montana stockmen owe a great deal to D. J. Arnold, who is doing much to raise the standard of cattle grown in that State. One of the best known cattle dealers said: "I have taken no little interest in this matter, and I know Montana stockmen are beginning to find out that it pays to raise fancy cattle. While it costs a little more to breed them, a thoroughbred will eat no more and require little more attention than the commonest scrub of a range steer. While the cost is only increased a little, the profits from the higher grades of cattle are much greater, and as soon as all the cattlemen find out this fact, Montana will become famous for the quality as well as the number of its cattle. As the cattle owners gradually reduce the size of their bands, as is the tendency now, they will pay more attention to grade."

W. J. GIBSON & CO.,

General Commission
and
Export Dealers,

525 Rialto Building.

CHICAGO.

Tallow, Grease,
Stearines, Provisions,
Fertilizing Materials,
Beef and Pork Products
of all Kinds.

JOHN JAMISON,

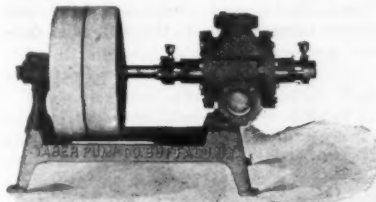
(Established 1849.) Water and Market Sts.,

Packhouse, PHILADELPHIA.
135 and 140 N. Delaware Avenue.

Dealer and Commission Merchant,
PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

PUMPS FOR COTTON OIL MILLS AND SOAP WORKS.

The Taber Pump Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., are becoming well known factors among the cottonseed oil mills. The Taber pump had been known among the tannery and soap trades of this country for over twenty-five years, but not until within the past four years



TABER ROTARY PUMP.

have they been established largely among the cottonseed oil mills.

The Taber rotary pump is unlike that of any other make of this type of pump in that

W. B. New President.

J. J. Callahan, V. Pres. & Genl. Mgr.

Shreveport Cotton Oil Company.

Manufacturers of all grades of

Cotton Seed Oil, Cake, Meal & Linters.

J. J. Harrison,
Soc'y & Asst. Manager

Shreveport, La

3/6/1899.

Taber Pump Co.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen -

It was a great pleasure to us to discover on our first trial the value of your pump used for pumping "Soap Stock." We had difficulty in securing the proper piece of machinery to do this work, but will say that your Pump does the work to our entire satisfaction, and we beg to recommend this Pump to any one needing machinery to handle this or similar products. We think it only a question of a short while when your Pumps will be inaugurated throughout the South for this purpose.

Very Truly Yours,

SHREVEPORT COTTON OIL CO.

[Signature]

the valve action is positive, and there are so few working parts that it practically never wears out, say the manufacturers. It is so simple that it needs no mechanical skill to operate it, and the fact that it so readily handles heavy "soap stock" insures its being placed in many of the larger mills.

Armour & Co., smoked bacon, 7.74 cents per lb.

Swift and Company, 500 bbls. mess pork, \$4.29 per 100 lbs.; hams, 25,000 lbs., 10.59 cents per lb.; 250 kits pickled pigs' feet, 56 cents each.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., fresh beef, .0722 cents per lb.

WE ARE ALWAYS BUSY

Designing, inventing and perfecting new devices in

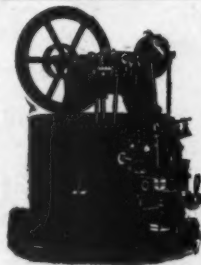
Soap Powder, Toilet,
Scouring and Laundry

SOAP MACHINERY.

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let us show you how we can help you.

HOUCHIN & HUBER,

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DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT

FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years.
IT IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

If you need any paint it will pay you to send for circular.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

TINNOL, A Paste

No Discoloring of Labels.
No Rust Spots on Tin.
No Peeling Off.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES TO

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.,

11 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

THE BULLOCK ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO.

As an example of the advance which is being made in the large manufacturing establishments of to-day, attention is called to the new manufacturing plant of the Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. There is no better example of a complete and modern plant in this country.

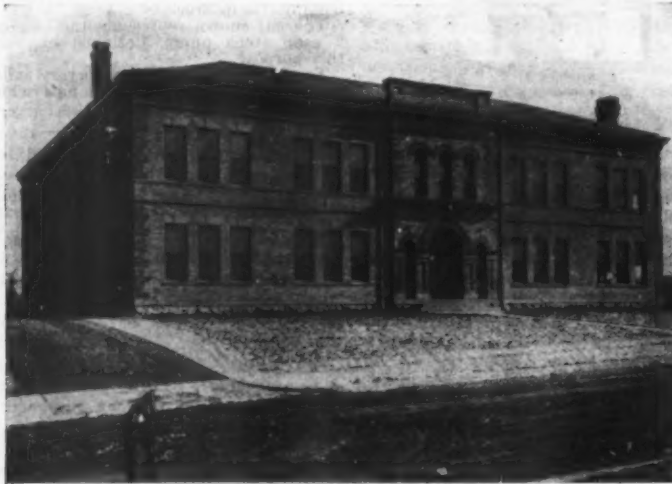
The plant embodies the latest and best

with partitions, doors and windows of stained and plate glass. The dressing room section set apart for mechanics and shop employees is not only provided with the usual toilet arrangements for the men, which, by the way, are thoroughly modern in every detail, but there is also a complete system of lockers and baths. Each man has a locker under key placed at his disposal, and in the lavatory are set bowl, shower and needle baths. Unappreciative indeed must be the man who fails

absorbs power from the transmission lines only when it is required, and, by reason of all this, one is deeply impressed with the improved atmosphere and absence of the noise due to constantly running belts and shafts. The application of independent electric motors for power purposes is here shown to be the ideal method.

Among the machines equipped may be mentioned cranes, power presses, lathes, planers, drills, milling machines, profilers, emery grinders, hydraulic presses, boring mills, etc. The motors used for driving these various tools are designed and adapted for the tools mentioned, and are built into the headstock of lathes, while in other tools they take the place of the driving pulley and require no more room. The motors are of the Bullock slow-speed type with the variable speed control governed by the Bullock multiple voltage system. The tools may be operated in six varying speeds in either direction, without the use of back gearing or any resistance whatsoever in the electrical circuits. The economies effected by application of motors to machine tools, although in first cost slightly more expensive than the use of line shafts, belting and counter-shafts, soon justifies the additional expenditure. The output of the tool is largely increased on account of the multiplicity of speed obtainable, and the facilities for changing these speeds while the tool is in operation. Space is economized, as the tool may be located without reference to line shafting.

The power house is provided with vertical water tube boilers, equipped with automatic stokers. A cross compound engine direct connected to two of the Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company's engine type generators, supply current not only for the lighting system, but for the Bullock Multiple Voltage Power Transmission System used throughout the entire plant. An elaborate switchboard has been erected with the necessary electrical instruments and switches, including Recording Watt-meters registering the amount of power



BULLOCK ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Administration Building.

ideas as to economy of production, and every facility for producing electrical machinery of the highest order. But in securing the most economical features for the actual production of the goods, the welfare of the artisan has also been fully considered, both as to health, comfort and pleasure.

This model plant was completed last summer, and the Bullock Electric Mfg. Co. moved in the first of the present year. The buildings are located at East Norwood, Ohio, one of the suburbs of Cincinnati, which is less than five miles from the heart of the city. The B. & O. S. W. Railroad crosses the Pennsylvania lines at this point, and both roads have tracks entering the works, giving the Bullock Company excellent shipping facilities.

Perhaps the first impression received by the visitor to the works is the simple yet beautiful architecture of the several buildings; second, the great amount of light and general cleanliness within. The buildings are constructed of light buff pressed brick with appropriate trimmings of stone, and separated from each other by grass plots, flowers and shrubs.

One cannot think of anything which would facilitate and render more comfortable the pursuit of duty by officer, clerk or workman in the new plant than these light, airy and pleasant surroundings; and a vast amount of thought and care, not to mention expense, has been necessary in securing these results.

The plant comprises the administration building, machine shops, foundry and power house.

In the first mentioned are the general offices, drafting and pattern rooms, lunch room for officers and heads of departments, with a completely equipped kitchen and pantry, general lavatory and locker rooms for workmen.

In the main hall of the administration building is an office of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company and a telephone exchange, with lines extending to the various departments of the works.

The offices are provided with all modern conveniences, and finished in quartered oak

to find comfort and happiness in the conveniences provided.

Great credit is due the Bullock Company for their thoughtful regard of the comfort and welfare of their employees.

The drafting and pattern rooms are on the second floor of the administration building, and are very light and commodious. The



BULLOCK ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Machine Shop.

kitchen and lunch room, also on this floor, are home-like in equipment and decoration.

The machine shops of the Bullock Works are models, and illustrate the great economic progress made in manufacturing methods. A better illustration of modern machine shop methods could hardly be found. There are no long lines of shafting and counter-shafting; no unsightly and light-forbidding belts; each machine in the Bullock Works is driven by an independent Bullock electric motor, which

being used on the various circuits. A section of this building, occupying the whole southerly end, is set apart and fitted out for the employees' lunch room. Apparatus for heating the general machine shops is located in the basement of the power house, and hot air is conveyed hence underground to its destination.

Altogether the plant is a notable one, and one which is worthy of a visit from any manufacturer contemplating a change of power or

material reconstruction of shops of any kind. There are many large plants in the country, but the Bullock Company may safely assert that there are none more nearly up-to-date in equipment, from a manufacturer's point of view, or more thoroughly designed to make business life a pleasure for every one, be his station high or low.

Every machine employed is modern; every labor-saving and labor-facilitating device which could be profitably employed is there; every economic problem has been carefully worked out, and the logical result is a plant which is modern in every particular, creditable alike to its originators and to the city which has been favored with its location.

Bulletin No. 1,125, describing Bullock Multipolar Generators and Motors, will be sent to those requesting it.

tions for learning, reports of the dairy—schools and learning books.

Division VI. Class 10.—Auxiliary substances: salt, color, ferment, abomasums, thermometers, psychrometers, etc.

Division VII. Class 11.—Dairy buildings: plans, models, special adaptations for cooling, ventilation and heating.

Division VIII.—Class 12.—Conservation and transportation of dairy products: ice wagons, cooling rooms, magazines and samples of different kinds of packing butter, cheese, etc.

The dairy products are to be of Russian origin; the exhibition is international in regard to machinery, apparatus, kinds of packing and means for transportation. The entrance fee is 4s. (97 cents) per square meter. Articles must be delivered to the exhibition

famous for their milk, yielding from one to two and a half quarts a day. The third class includes goats kept primarily for their fleeces, such as the Angora and the Cashmere. It is the common goat that Capt. Barnes regards as the best adapted for general culture of skins. The Department is making this effort to turn attention to goat raising from the fact that over 42 per cent. of the land in farms in the country is unimproved, which amounts to about 265,000,000 acres. That nearly all this land could be made exceedingly profitable to the owners by devoting it to the feeding of goats does not admit of question, as these animals will thrive on very lean fare and under most adverse conditions. Wherever they can be stocked upon unused or other unusable lands, with the rude and slight care required, they are almost gratuitously profitable.—N. Y. Sun.

THE MARRIAGE OF FRANK HASTINGS.

"While the wedding bells were ringing,
While the bride and groom were there,"

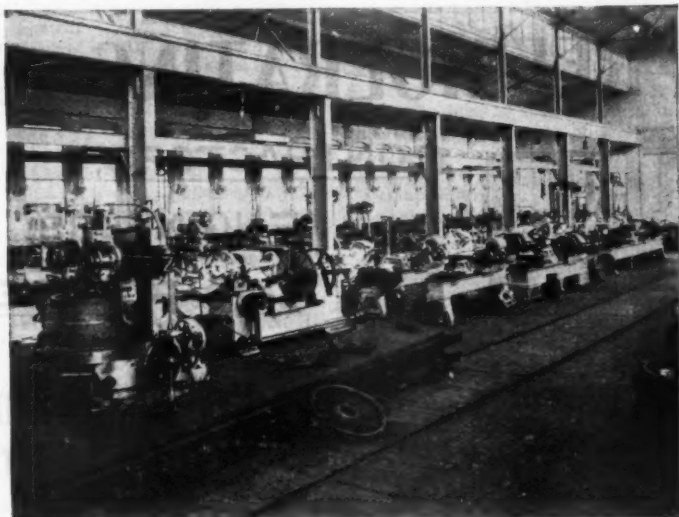
the lives of two popular young people were made one. A large number of the readers of The National Provisioner who knew the groom well will be interested in the announcement of the marriage, on Saturday, July 1, of Mr. Frank S. Hastings to Miss Laura Clark, at Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Hastings has, for many years, been prominently identified with the Armour Packing Company, and few men in the packing business are so well known to the trade or are so universally esteemed by friends and business acquaintances. The young couple have gone for an extended wedding tour through the West. Their trip will include Yellowstone Park. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings will be at home in Kansas City after August 1. With them go the sincere good wishes of a host of friends who will heartily greet their return.

BENTLEY & GERWIG.

Packers and sausagemakers use plenty of twine, and it must always be good. Bentley & Gerwig, of Chicago, who own and operate the Pioneer Twine Mills, have made a specialty of this class of trade. Every yard of twine sold by this enterprising firm is made under their own direct supervision. That they have been successful is shown by the fact that they have the cream of the trade from the packers in the West, for some of whom they make as many as six different lines. As a matter of fact they make any kind of twine, for any kind of trade, from a hundred pound to a car load. Bentley & Gerwig state that they can reduce the twine bills of their competitors 25 per cent. All they ask is that a sample of any other twine be sent them, which they will duplicate at a lower price.

* The live stock inspectors and Live Stock Exchange in St. Barnard, La., will join forces to abate the shipments of common grades of cattle to the New Orleans stock yards. It is stated that the live stock inspectors, after July 1, will exact a certain standard of quality in the inspection of cattle for human consumption. This will mean that consumers will have choicer meat and can at any time feel assured that the article they buy will not be of an inferior class. It is the consensus of opinion that the discontinuance of common grade shipments to New Orleans will redound to the interest and welfare of the market, as well as to the benefit of the shippers themselves.

* A slaughterhouse is to be erected by Sumner Kimball near Gouldsville, Vt., and H. C. Moseley has secured land on the farm of F. P. Houston for a similar building.



BULLOCK ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Machine Department.

The officers of the Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company are: George Bullock, president and treasurer; J. S. Neave, vice-president, and James Wilson Bullock, secretary.

Russian Exhibition of Dairy Products and Machinery.

Consul-General Holloway sends from St. Petersburg a programme of the exhibition of dairy products and machines and appliances for use in dairy work, to be opened in St. Petersburg September 1, 1899, to continue one month. The programme, in part, reads as follows:

The exhibition consists of the following divisions and classes:

Division I.—Dairy products. Class 1.—Milk, cream, curds, sour cream and other products; Class 2.—All kinds of butter; Class 3.—All kinds of cheese; Class 4.—Accessory products; koumiss (fermented milk of mares), kefir, gaseous milk and other kinds of it, milk brandy, condensed and dry milk, whey, etc.

Division II.—Dairy apparatus and machines. Class 5.—Apparatus and machines to work the milk; separators, churns, butter dryers, cheese kettles, pasteurisators, elevators, etc.; Class 6.—Apparatus for scientific and practical analysis of milk, butter and other products.

Division III. Class 7.—Exhibition of the products under work.

Division IV. Class 8.—Tasting division.

Division V. Class 9.—Scientific division; investigations, descriptions of farms, herbaria, etc., collections, models, apparatus, adapta-

not later than five days before opening, with the exception of machinery, which must be sent twenty days before. There will be daily demonstrations of the fabrication of dairy products and the working of machines.

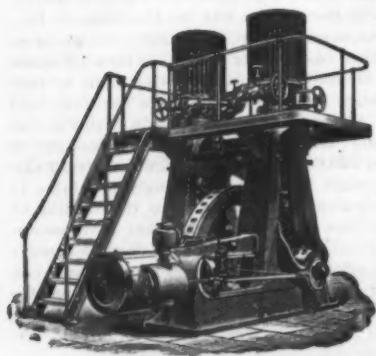
GOATS AND THEIR SKINS.

The Department of Agriculture has recently issued a pamphlet prepared by Capt. Almont Barnes, on the raising of goats for their skins for making leather, to supply the great demand in the United States for a large variety of purposes. Goatskins first appear as a separate item of import into this country in 1864, the value of the imports in that year having been \$1,799,166, of which amount \$478,000 worth came from British Australasia and the East Indies, \$344,000 from Mexico and \$303,000 from Great Britain. During the fiscal year 1898 the imports into the United States of this kind of skins amounted to \$15,776,601, and the average value per pound was something over 24 cents. The pamphlet makes plain the fact that as practically the vast quantities of goatskins used in the United States are of foreign importation, the great cost of the same, or the profits arising from this industry might be distributed at home instead of abroad. The reports of 1898 show that the imports amounted to 65,000,000 pounds from the following countries: British East Indies, France, Russia, United Kingdom, China, Mexico and Brazil, which required the slaughter of 16,226,000 goats. The animals are divided in three classes. The first is the common goat, bred chiefly for their skins. The next is the Malta,

FRICK COMPANY ENGINEERS.

ESTABLISHED 1853.
INCORPORATED 1885.

Capital, - \$1,000,000.



S. B. RINEHART, President.
A. H. STRICKLER, Vice-Pres.
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Manufacturers of the ECLIPSE ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES. We build the largest and most successful Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery made in this or any other country. Send for our list of References and New Ice Machine Circular or Red Book, describing latest improvements and methods for Making Ice and Refrigerating. Also builders of First-class CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. Send for Corliss Engine Catalog. Special High Speed (New Pattern) AUTOMATIC STEAM ENGINES.

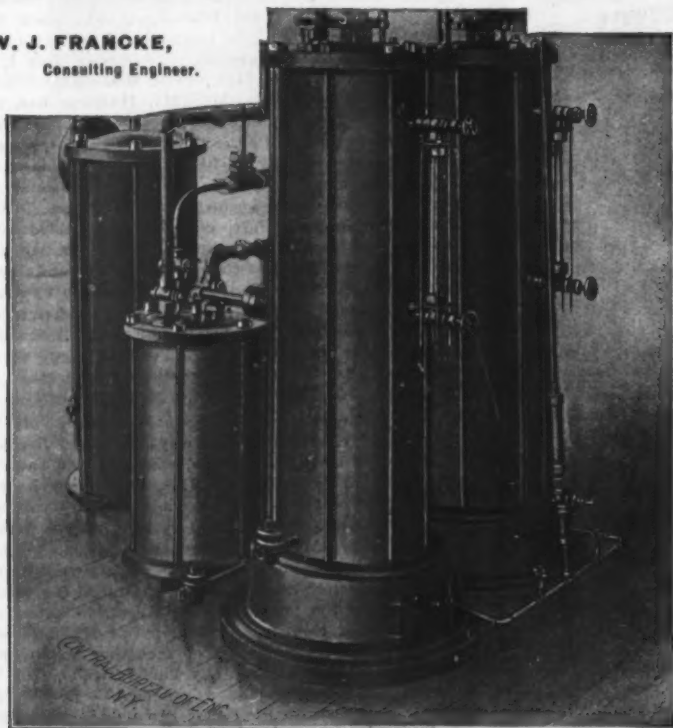
CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. ICE MAKING MACHINERY. HIGH SPEED ENGINES.

STEAM BOILERS. TANKS. AMMONIA VALVES. FLANGES and FITTINGS.

**Frick Company, WAYNESBORO,
ENGINEERS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.**

THE VACUUM REFRIGERATING CO.

W. J. FRANCKE,
Consulting Engineer.



VACUUM REFRIGERATING MACHINE.—Front View.

**CONTRACTORS,
ENGINEERS,
FOUNDERS.**

BUILDERS OF

**REFRIGERATING AND ICE
MAKING MACHINERY.**

**We contract for the Equipment of
Complete Plants.**

The Vacuum Refrigerating Apparatus is a Wonder. It is Intended for Attachment to Ice Boxes Consuming from 250 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. of Ice per Day. We claim for this Apparatus a Continuous Automatic Circulation of the Refrigerating Agent. Unlike All Others it Requires NO PUMP, NO ENGINE, NO MECHANIC, NO BRINE, no Re-charging with Chemicals, and can be Installed Without Interruption to any Business. The Cost of Refrigeration is Greatly Reduced. Every Vacuum Refrigerating Apparatus is Guaranteed to do all We Claim for it in every Particular. A Detailed Description of the Operation of the Vacuum System of Refrigeration will be sent on Application.

THE VACUUM REFRIGERATING CO., - New Brunswick, N. J., U. S. A.

ISBELL-PORTER COMPANY, Engineers and Founders.

New York Office, 245 Broadway, New York City.

Office and Works, NEWARK, N. J.

BUILDERS OF THE

POLAR Absorption Refrigerating
and Ice Making Machine

For direct expansion or brine circulation.
Machines in operation in capacities up
to 150 tons per day each.

**POLAR BRINE COOLERS
POLAR CONDENSERS**

for
Compression
Plants.

Estimates, drawings and specifications furnished for complete plants or for alterations and improvements, and for the equipment of direct expansion plants with brine coolers.

Ice and Refrigeration

Notes.

—Mr. Henry Rose, of Shreveport, La., has recently completed and is operating a large cold storage plant.

—The Eagle Brewing Company, of Toledo, O., has changed its name to the Schmitt Brewing Company and may, it is said, make considerable changes in its equipment.

—Forbes & Co. will build a good-sized ice factory at Raleigh, N. C. E. L. Harris will manage the plant. Work on the construction of the plant will begin at as early a date as possible.

—The new plant of the Homestead (Pa.) Ice & Cold Storage Company has begun operation. It is an anti-trust concern and is one of the most complete plants in the State, employing a force of 100 men.

—The Fidelity Storage & Warehouse Company has sold to Tasker & Julius, Nos. 50 to 54 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia. The building is now being fitted up for cold storage purposes at a cost of \$75,000.

—The Rogerson Cold Storage Company, of Leroy, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000. The directors of the company are: Edward Rogerson and Minne U. Rogerson, Leroy; and M. I. Tuttle, Niagara Falls.

—The United States Ice Company, whose principal office is at Camden, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital of \$15,000 for constructing ice plants. Incorporators: Jacob S. Robeson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frederick L.

Mead, Merchantville, N. J.; E. John Kaufman, New York City.

—The Kings County Refrigerating Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has \$100,000 of its capital paid in. This fact has been certified to the Secretary of State. The company will soon begin active operations. Among the directors of the company are: William H. Harris, Robert Hewitt, Ethen Allen Doty, Asa Heinemann and Edward L. Nicoll.

NEW ENGLISH CORPORATIONS.

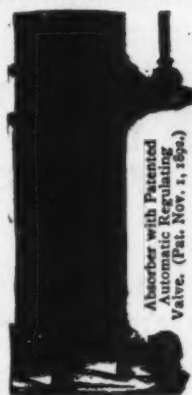
(From Cold Storage, London.)

Sawers, Lmt., has been successfully floated with a capital of £150,000 to acquire the established business carried on by Messrs. J. & T. Sawers as fishmongers, butchers, ice merchants, etc., at various places in Glasgow and Belfast. One of the objects of the floatation is said to be to procure capital for further extension and development of the business of ice manufacture and cold storage. Mr. Wm. D. Sawers, F. I. C., is the manager of the ice factory and cold storage.

John Lockie, Lmt., has been registered with a capital of £500,000 to acquire so far as he is prepared the shares and interests held and controlled by Mr. John Lockie, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and to generally carry on the business inter alia of ice merchants, refrigerating storekeepers, etc. The subscribers are: J. Lockie, 21 Dean street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; C. H. Norwood, 2 Great St. Helens, E. C.; J. Finch, Lloyd's, E. C.; J. L. Leeford, 21 Dean street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. M.

Pybus, Post Office Chambers, Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. M. Pybus, Jr., Post Office Chambers, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Governing director, John Lockie. Special qualification, £50,000.

The South African Supply and Cold Storage Company, Ltd., of London, as already noted in The National Provisioner, has been incorporated with a capital of £450,000, successor to Combrinck & Co., and assume all assets and liabilities of former company, and to acquire from the London & Cape Syndicate, Ltd., certain properties, rights and privileges, to adopt an agreement, dated May 4, with D. P. De V. Graaf, and a second agreement made by this new company, with the London & Cape Syndicate, and to engage in South Africa or elsewhere in the business of dealers and importers in live and dressed stock, purveyors of and dealers in all kinds of food supplies, ice manufacturers and cold storage providers. The first directors of whom there shall be not less than three nor more than seven, shall be elected by the signatories. The director's remuneration shall be £1,500 per annum. The company has a remarkable directorate. The chairman is Sir Gordon Sprigg, K. C. M. G., P. C., late Prime Minister of Cape Colony, and the other directors include the Hon. Sir James Sivewright, K. C. M. G., late Commissioner of Public Works for Cape Colony, and the Hon. Sir Pieter Faure, late Minister of Lands and Agriculture. The business of Messrs. Combrinck & Co., Cape Town, with its contracts for cold storage accommodation and the supply of meat at Port Elizabeth, Kimberley, and elsewhere, is valued at £269,784. The new concern will also acquire four-fifths of the capital of the Durban Cold Storage Company, Ltd., at Natal, four-fifths of the capital of the Johannesburg Cold Storage Company, Ltd., and nine-tenths interest (with the option of acquiring the remaining one-tenth in) the concession for a like business granted by the municipality of Delagoa



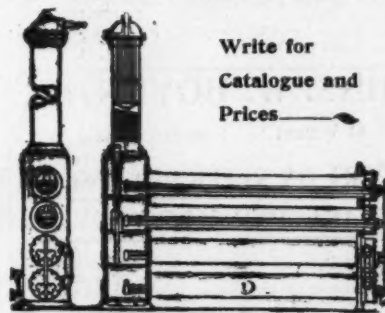
Absorber with Patented Automatic Regulating Valve. (Pat. Nov. 1, 1894.)

THE BEST

Ice-Making and Refrigerating MACHINE BUILT.

*It is the Simplest,
Most Economical,
Most Durable of them All.*

HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.



Write for
Catalogue and
Prices

GENERATOR—Pat. Jan. 24, 1883, and Sept. 23, 1890.

P & B
INSULATING
PAPERS
ARE THE BEST.

*They are free from imitation Rope Stock.
They are thoroughly air tight, moisture proof and odorless.
They contain no tar, no ground wood or deteriorating stock.*

The P & B Papers for insulating purposes in cold storage and packing houses, wherever perfect insulation is desired.

Endorsed by the leading packers and cold storage architects the world over.

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY,
Manufacturers of P & B Products.

Chicago Office, 189 Fifth Avenue. 81 and 83 John Street, N. Y.



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OUR SAMPLE
BOOK.

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PRESIDENT.

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OFFICE, 57 East 59th Street, N. Y.

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Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Paint,
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ALCATRAZ is An
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Wheeler & Thomas, 169-171 Wells St., Chicago, Ill.
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T. J. Lewis Roofing Co., Omaha, Neb.
F. W. Heerwagen, 506 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

ARCTIC FREEZING CO.,

Cold Storage and Freezing

119, 120 & 121 WEST ST.,

Telephone 1033 CORTLANDT.

NEW YORK.

ROOTHMAN & ROBINSON, Proprietors.

JOHN R. ROWAND,

MANUFACTURER OF

CHARCOAL

Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated

For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes;
also for Ice Manufacturers a specialty.

ENTERPRISE MILLS, CLEMENTON, Camden Co., N. J.

REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing
and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia,
Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand,

Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized
Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and
cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality
and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.

Yours truly, JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and
Cold Storage Co.

CHAS. W. BOYER, M.E.

81 Walnut St., Somerville, Mass.

**EXPERT ON REFRIGERATING, ICE
AND ABATTOIR MACHINERY. . . .**

Inspections and tests made to determine the
most economical method of running a Re-
frigerating or Ice Making Plant. Errors of
Construction Located and Corrected. . . .

Designs, Specifications & Estimates Prepared.

Expert supervision given for purchasers having
plants in prospect or in process of erection.

REFRIGERATION

SANDS

ICE MAKING.



THREE-TON COMPRESSOR.

Permit Us to Give You A
ESTIMATE.

Because we manufacture
and install the

*Simplest,
Most Durable,
Most Efficient
Plants.*

Anyone competent to
operate motive power
can operate them.

**ONE TON TO
TWENTY-
FIVE TONS.**

GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.,

ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.

35 OSCEOLA STREET, OSHKOSH, WIS.

Bay, valued, all told, at £178,000. The
working capital is to be £100,000. The profits
for 1898, which alone are given in the pros-
pectus, were £39,487. (The London and Cape
Syndicate was registered a few days pre-
viously with a capital of £200,000).

Birmingham Cold Storage Company, Ltd.,
incorporated with capital of £25,000 to engage
in the business of ice manufacturers, refriger-
ated storekeepers, and general warehousemen.
The number of directors is not to be less than
three nor more than five. The present direc-
tors are: Edward Ansell, Wm. W. Butler,
John E. Chambers and Lawrence W. Hod-
son, for which they receive in remuneration
£300 jointly, per annum.

The Huddersfield Ice & Cold Storage Com-
pany, Ltd., has been registered with a capital
of £16,000 to carry on the business of ice
manufacturers, merchants and general ware-
housemen, with branches at Queen street,
Victoria street, etc., Huddersfield. The num-
ber of directors is not less than three nor

more than seven. The first are: George D.
Widdows, managing director; Wm. H. Hirst
and John H. Wood, for whom remuneration
is fixed by the company.

* Gov. Tanner, of Illinois, in a letter to
Editor Sanders, of the Breeders' Gazette, in
replying to the criticism of the restrictions
guarding against tuberculosis in the State,
says in part: "I would say that Illinois is not
a pioneer state in this move to protect the
dairy and breeding herds of a state from im-
ported infection. In fact, I believe all of the
Eastern States that have undertaken to erad-
icate the disease of tuberculosis from among
their domestic cattle have taken the precau-
tion to prohibit the importation of breeding
and dairy cattle except under restrictions sim-
ilar to those adopted by the State Board of
Illinois." After commenting on the danger of
tuberculosis, its contagious character and the
duty of the State to eradicate it as far as
possible Gov. Tanner says that it would be

useless to expend money to stamp out the con-
tagion in Illinois herds and at the same time
permit infected cattle to enter the state.

* The reports coming to the headquarters
of the National Cattlemen's Association, at
Denver, Col., show that sheep and cattle are
dying in numbers in the San Luis Valley,
where the drouth has assumed a most serious
phase. Like conditions, varying in severity,
are reported from Northern New Mexico,
parts of Oklahoma, the Indian nations, West-
ern Kansas and Southern Utah.

* The property of the Detroit & Rio Grande
Live Stock Company, of New Mexico, has
been sold to Levi Baldwin, a prominent cattle
dealer. The property includes over 20,000
cattle ranches on the plains and the amount
involved is nearly \$500,000.

Read The National Provisioner.

ESSENTIALS OF A GOOD FLEECE.

The modern mutton sheep must also be a wool producer. Our future wool supply must come largely from sheep grown primarily for mutton. It is essential, then, that a mutton sheep have a good fleece as well as a good carcass. This combination is both practicable and profitable; and it is no longer regarded necessary to grow one sheep for a fleece, another for a carcass, and another for a lamb. The intelligent flockmaster combines them all in one class. Some of the best mutton sheep are producing as profitable fleeces as those kept exclusively for wool, and their lambs are decidedly superior. One of the first essentials in a good fleece is compactness or density. This quality not only insures a better yield of wool, but it affords better protection against storm and indicates a hardier animal, better able to withstand exposure. A close, even, dense fleece with no breaks should cover all parts of the body, including the head, limbs and lower line. The advantage is not improvement of the wool-producing qualities of all modern breeds has been toward carrying the fleece more completely over the head, face, limbs, and lower line. The advantage is not so much in the increased yield of wool grown on these parts, as that is of little consequence, but in the accompanying tendency to a larger and better yield of wool in all parts. A bare-faced and barelegged sheep is always a relatively light shener, and in contrast with this the sheep woolled from "the eyes to the toes" always yields a heavy fleece and the wool is generally of a better quality than from those having a scanty covering.

Fineness, length and strength of fiber are essential qualities in a good fleece that should always have prominent consideration in the selection of breeding stock, as these qualities largely determine the market value. Neglect or undue exposure of the flock, a period of sickness, or anything that induces unthrift and impaired vitality invariably results in diminishing both the length and strength of fiber. Well-fed sheep always produce the most and best wool. Softness and pliancy of wool usually correspond in degree with fineness. Harshness and dryness are always detrimental to the quality, even if the fiber is otherwise good. As a rule, this condition may be taken as an indication of poor breeding, although it may be due to disease, old age or improper treatment. Generally, a fleece begins to decline in value and yield after a sheep becomes four years old. Softness and pliancy are to a considerable extent due to the secretions of the skin. A clear pink or yellowish skin is an indication of a good quality of wool, while a pale or bluish skin is generally accompanied by an inferior fleece. The yolk is the oily secretion which gives color, softness, pliancy, and luster to the fleece. The composition of the yolk consists of a soapy matter, principally animal oil and potash, which promotes the growth of the fleece and prevents friction, wearing of the fibers and clotting. Good feeding, shelter and care promote liberal secretion of yolk, while exposure and alkali soils result in injury to wool by diminishing the yolk. The secretions are always more abundant under high temperature, hence blanketing and confinement in close, warm quarters will stimulate the production and insure a finer fiber. A liberal secretion of yolk is favorable to the production of a good fleece, but the yolk should be clear and transparent and not too thick and gummy. In addition to these qualities, a fleece should possess the properties of evenness and uniformity; this refers to covering, density and quality. A good fleece should be as nearly uniform in all parts as practicable. Avoid the fleeces that run to coarse, kempy fibers at the thighs and along the lower line. The best

grade and quality of wool is found on the rear part of the shoulder, and the nearer all other parts of the fleece measure up to this standard in length and fineness of fiber the higher will be its value. Wrinkles or folds of the skin about the neck or other parts of the body are detrimental, as the wool that grows within these folds is unlike the other parts of the fleece, and there is a consequent lack of uniformity.—Prof. Curtiss, Farmers' Bulletin 96, United States Department of Agriculture.

The Secret of Good Mutton.

The grading of sheep from a meat market standpoint is a very important matter if the consumers' taste be consulted. This is especially true as to lambs. This is so closely studied and followed in the English markets where prime stuff commands good prices that American butchers might well attend to it. The best experts in the foreign meat trade have reduced the lamb and mutton taste and marketable quality to the following schedule, which go by grade and quality:

1. Leicester ram crossed with merino ewe, and the ewe cross therefrom mated with the Southdown ram.—Good, both for mutton and lamb.
2. Southdown ram crossed with merino ewe.—Favorite lamb.
3. As No. 1, but substitute Lincoln for Leicester.—Rather coarser for mutton, although good for lamb.
4. Southdown crossed with Leicester ewe.—Good for mutton and lamb.
5. Shropshire crossed with the Lincoln ewe.—Good mutton and lamb.
6. Shropshire ram crossed with merino makes a very superior lamb.

The English market practically demands certain weights of carcasses as being the most desirable sellers, for butchers only buy those grains and weights which furnish the most acceptable to the eating public.

The following weights are virtually demanded:

1. Sheep weighing from 54 pounds to 58 pounds.
2. Sheep weighing from 59 pounds to 65 pounds.
3. Sheep weighing from 66 pounds to 74 pounds.
4. Sheep weighing from 75 pounds to 79 pounds.

All sheep over 75 pounds are considered coarse, although the meat sells well in England, being much in favor with the working

BENTLEY & GERWIG, Limited, Pioneer Twine Mills. TWINE AND CORDAGE

of all kinds for Packers and Sausagemakers.
69 WEST WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO

man, who likes a big joint. The best weight for lambs are from 30 pounds to 40 pounds. The companies are very particular in grading.

From the above it will be seen that it is impossible for our growers here to compete on even terms, except in a few isolated spots in the English market, but the experience there is worthy of serious thought in this country, especially when the American consumer's taste and that of his European brother do not materially differ in the matter of a choice table article.

The Canterbury Freezing Works, the Canterbury Frozen Meat Export Company Works at Belfast and the Christ Church Meat Company's Works at Islington, all in New Zealand, as well as the Gear Company at Wellington, and the Wellington Meat Export Company at Ngahauranga in the north island of the same colony, studiously adhere to the above weights and classifications in grading and shipping frozen mutton. On this rests much of the secret of the success of their meat.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Proposed for membership: Thomas Pugh (Johnson & Higgins), by Stephen Loines, and Henry Clifure Booth (The Booth Meat Co.), by George J. Fischer.

Visitors at the Exchange: Wallace Wright, E. J. Curjer, London; H. D. Seaman, Cleveland; F. W. Wise, Boston; H. V. James, Bristol, Eng.; William Stuchfeld, R. H. Thorburn, J. R. Godmun, A. B. Schubert, R. R. Waill, S. H. Woodbury, Chicago; B. C. Christopher, Kansas City; W. J. Smith, St. Louis; Philip McCaleb, Galveston.

One of the largest pieces of machinery in the county is the new Webb press recently set up for the Georgia Cotton Oil Company, at Albany, in that State. The cylinders are 90 inches in diameter and the weight is 32,000 pounds. The press cost \$30,000.

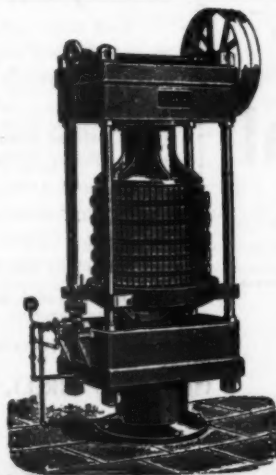
THE RICE-BEITENMILLER SWITCH CO.,

Manufacturers and Sole Patentees of

...THE R. B. INTERLOCKING SWITCH...

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Contractors for Overhead System of Tracking for Abattoirs, Packinghouses and Refrigerators.



HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

Doors swing open to remove crackling.
Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap.
Full pressure at any point.
No blocking required.

SEND FOR
CATALOGUE.

BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.

362 W. WATER ST., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

New York Office,
300 Greenwich Street

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending July 1, 1899, is as follows:

To	Week ending July 1, 1899.	Same Week, 1898.	Nov. 1, '98 to July 1, '99.
PORK, BBLs.			
U. Kingdom..	1,076	930	65,062
Continent....	108	276	36,123
So. & Cen. Am.	557	207	15,325
W. Indies....	1,829	980	75,739
Br. No. Am..	20	22	9,716
Other countries	16	7	3,568
Total	4,255	2,372	205,533

HAMS AND BACON, LBS.			
U. Kingdom..	15,516,336	12,390,591	496,337,694
Continent....	2,157,482	1,460,414	110,933,463
So. & Cen. Am.	86,150	19,975	3,889,824
W. Indies....	251,325	3,975	9,098,373
Br. No. Am..	10,000	17,700	272,075
Other countries	9,400	2,625	561,350
Total	18,030,693	13,865,290	621,032,779

LARD, LBS.			
U. Kingdom..	5,491,267	4,466,819	205,141,502
Continent....	5,610,522	2,583,165	247,579,804
So. & Cen. Am.	356,740	199,105	16,234,034
W. Indies....	617,940	211,670	19,480,753
Br. No. Am..	15,772	20,270	213,974
Other countries	7,230	4,540	1,834,670
Total	12,099,471	7,485,509	490,504,737

Recapitulation of the week's reports.

Week ending July 1, 1899.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York	3,004	8,929,350	7,267,890
Boston	847	4,949,725	1,980,937
Portland, Me. .	100	173,250	24,000
Phila., Pa. . .	175	1,045,985	519,978
Balto., Md. . .	...	1,465,274	1,101,259
Norfolk .....	...	...	174,500
Newport News .	...	...	136,950
New Orleans . .	39	40,625	593,677
Montreal .....	...	1,426,584	...
St. John, N.B. .	...	...	300
Galveston, Tex.	...	...	...
Total	4,255	18,030,693	12,099,471

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '98, to July 1, '99.	Nov. 1, '97, to July 1, '98.	Increase.
Pork, lb.	41,108,600	37,315,000	3,791,600
Hams, bcn, lb.	621,032,779	686,506,409	...
Lard, lb.	490,504,737	491,882,845	...
Decrease hams and bacon, 45,473,630 lb.			
Decrease lard, 1,358,108 lb.			

Answers to Correspondents.

HERMAN WEIB.—Our Sausage Book contains that particular recipe you desire, and also over 100 others. We will send it immediately upon receipt of \$2.00, postpaid.

A. B. & CO., MINNESOTA.—The determination of fat in the tankage is for commercial purposes valueless. But for factory purposes, that is, in order to determine whether the tankage has been properly rendered and all the fat obtained from same which is practicable to extract, the fat determination is of great importance.

XENIA, O.—If you will describe fully the conditions making your tankage so greasy we will give you the remedy to apply. There are so many causes for different troubles, that unless they are known, the remedy cannot be applied. In writing us give size of tank, pressure carried, time you cook the tank and method of handling the product while pressing.

RUSSIAN HOGS IN GERMANY.

The importation of Russian hogs into Germany is only permitted in the following places in Silesia: Beuthen, Kattowitz, Myslowitz and Tarnowitz. Consul Erdman, of Breslau, reports the number of Russian hogs imported through these border towns at 5,002, the duty being \$1.19 per head. Of the total imported, 40 were rejected as being measly and one as being affected with trichinae. These were destroyed, in accordance with law.

CATTLE FOOD SCARCE IN RUSSIA.

Consul Heenan, at Odessa, has advised the Department at Washington of the condition of the hay and grain crops in Southern Russia. The Consul says:

"Reports received at Odessa from private and other sources leave but little room for doubt as to the unfavorable condition of the Russian grain and hay crops.

"The past winter was unusually mild, and there was very little snow or frost. The spring season, up to the present, has been almost entirely without rain, and the same may be said of the winter season, practically no rain having fallen here since last November.

"From the winter we pass almost at once into summer weather here in the south, and during the present year the change has been unusually rapid, and the drought has dried up the grasses to such an extent that the country surrounding Odessa is parched and yellow. There will be little or no hay for feeding purposes this year. This failure is general in the country bordering on the Black Sea and Sea of Azof, and in less degree in the province of Poltava and Kharkof. Cattle, sheep and horses are even now being moved to localities where feed can be found for them."

TREASURY CIRCULAR MODIFIED.

In the matter of requiring original copies of invoices, entries and other custom house papers, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding has rescinded the original circular prohibiting the use of the hectograph or other reproducing process for invoices of imports. The new order permits the use of any reproduction on durable paper made with permanent ink. The modified circular has been forwarded to the State Department for transmission to the United States Consuls abroad.

The.... Laboratory Department of The National Provisioner

OFFICIAL CHEMISTS
TO THE
NEW YORK PRODUCE
EXCHANGE.

Also Analytical and Consulting Chemists to the packinghouse and allied industries, is prepared to undertake the analysis of all products and supplies of the Packinghouse, Tannery, Soap Factory, Fertilizer Works and the Cottonseed industry.

Accurate analyses made and samples duplicated of all commercial products.

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150 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

New York Markets.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake.....	7 6	5 9	14
Bacon.....	10/	15/	14
Lard, tos.....	10/	15/	14
Cheese.....	20/	25/	2 M.
Butter.....	20/	30/	2 M.
Tallow.....	10/	15/	14
Beef, per to.....	9/	3/	14
Pork, per bbl.....	1/6	2/4	14

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, 2/6a2/7½. Cork for orders, 3/a3½ July.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,649	3	2,300	51,384	10,473
Sixtieth St.....	4,576	188	19,155	2,767	17
Fortieth St.....					16,688
Hoboken.....	2,808	40	40	1,417	
Lehigh Val. E. R.	2,957				3,941
Scattering.....	490		186	85	
Totals.....	12,890	231	12,631	55,643	30,819
Totals last week.....	11,349	204	10,717	44,990	26,616

Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle	Live sheep	Quart. Beef.
Eastmans Company.....			4,500
Swift and Company.....			1,800
Nelson Morris.....			2,800
Armour & Co.....			1,760
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.....	400		4,028
J. Shamburg & Son.....	400		
W. W. Brauer Co., Ltd.....	1,219		
W. A. Sherman.....	260		
L. S. Dillenback.....		50	
Total shipments.....	3,269	50	14,446
Total shipments last week.....	2,017	107	15,101
Boston exports this week.....	2,446		9,854
Baltimore.....	1,084		1,634
Phila'da.....	249		1,170
Newport News.....	700		
Montreal.....	3,993	4,036	
To London.....	2,945		3,486
To Liverpool.....	5,898	2,498	21,716
To Glasgow.....	1,417	1,678	
To Bristol.....	449		
To Hull.....	250		
To Manchester.....	391		
To Southampton.....			1,900
To Bermuda and West Indies.....		50	
Totals to all ports.....	10,726	4,086	37,102
Total to all ports last week.....	10,903	407	34,761

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES New York.

Good to prime native steers.....	6 30 a 5 60
Medium to fair native steers.....	5 09 a 5 25
Common native steers.....	4 40 a 4 90
Stags and Oxen.....	2 75 a 4 90
Bulls and dry cows.....	2 55 a 4 15
Good to prime native steers one year ago.....	4 95 a 5 15

LIVE CALVES.

Calves ruled easier this week, with a slow demand. We quote:

Live real calves prime, per lb.....	a 6½
" " common to good, per lb.....	5½ a 6

LIVE HOGS.

Prices were considerable higher this week, owing to a good demand and light receipts. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme.....	a 4 40
Hogs, heavy.....	a 4 40
Hogs, light to medium.....	4 45 a 5 30
Pigs.....	4 60 a 4 65
Roughs.....	3 40 a 3 60

CHICAGO.

Union Stock Yards—Hog market steady on shipping grades; packers weak. Light hogs, \$3.80@4.05; mixed packers, \$3.80@4.00; heavy shipping grades, \$3.65@3.79½; rough packing grade, \$3.65@3.75. Hogs closed 5c lower.

CINCINNATI.

Hog market active; range, \$3.30@4.00.

EAST BUFFALO.

Hogs steady. Pigs and Yorkers, \$4.12½@4.15; mixed mediums and heavy, \$4.15; roughs, \$3.55@3.60; stags, \$2.90@3.10. Closed steady to strong. Pigs, \$4.12½; Yorkers, \$4.15; mixed mediums and heavy, \$4.12½@4.15.

EAST LIBERTY.

Hogs active; fair to best light Yorkers and pigs, \$4.15@4.20; heavy Yorkers and best medium weights, \$4.15; grassers and common to fair hogs, \$4.05@4.10; heavy weights, \$4.05@4.10.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs slow, \$3.90@4.00.

PEORIA.

Hog market active and steady. Light, \$3.85@3.95; mixed \$3.80@3.92½; heavy, \$3.80@3.90; rough, \$3.35@3.55.

ST. LOUIS.

Hogs steady; Yorkers, \$3.85@3.95; packers, \$3.80@3.95; butchers, \$3.90@4.00.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts were fairly large and with a light demand. Prices ruled easier. We quote:

Spring Lambs.....	6 a 7
Live sheep.....	4½ a 5
" common to medium.....	4 a 4½

LIVE POULTRY.

More or less stock was carried over from the holiday in dealers' hands and the liberal supply caused a weaker tone on both fowls and chickens. Old roosters unchanged. Turkeys, ducks and geese about steady. Live pigeons dull and weak. We quote:

Spring Chickens, large, per lb.....	14 a 15
" small, per lb.....	12 a 13
Fowls.....	11½ a 12
Roosters, old, per lb.....	7 a 8
Turkeys, mixed, per lb.....	8 a 9
Ducks, Western, per pair.....	60 a 80
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1 10a 1 35
Pigeons, per pair.....	25 a 35

DRESSED BEEF.

There was a fairly good demand for beef this week at steady prices. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy.....	8½ a 9
" light.....	8 a 8½
Common to fair Native.....	7 a 8
Choice Western, heavy.....	8 a 9
" light.....	7½ a 8
Common to fair Texan.....	7½ a 8
Good to choice Heifers.....	7½ a 8
Common to fair Heifers.....	7½ a 8
Choice Cows.....	7 a 7½
Common to fair Cows.....	6½ a 7
Good to choice Oxen and Stags.....	6 a 6½
Common to fair Oxen and Stags.....	5½ a 6
Fleshy Bologna Bulls.....	6 a 6½

DRESSED CALVES.

Demand fairly good, and prices a little easier. We quote:

Veals, City dressed, prime.....	a 10½
" common to good.....	9 a 10
" Country dressed, prime.....	9½ a 10
" fair to good.....	8 a 9
" common to fair.....	6½ a 7½

DRESSED HOGS.

There was a good demand for hogs this week, and prices were a shade higher. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	5½ a 6½
Hogs, 120 lbs.....	a 6½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	a 6½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	a 6½
Pigs.....	a 6½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The demand for sheep and lambs was slow this week, and prices ruled easier. We quote:

Spring lambs.....	10 a 12
Good to choice lambs.....	8½ a 10
Common to medium lambs.....	7½ a 8
Good to prime sheep.....	8 a 9
Common to medium.....	7 a 7½

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 4,550 pkgs.; previous six days, 3,285 pkgs. There is very little demand for fowls and market is weak. Old roosters dull and weak. Spring chickens are

completely demoralized. Eastern and Long Island spring ducks in fair request and firm. Western spring ducks rarely desirable and generally slow. Old ducks and geese very dull. Squabs firm. We quote:

Turkeys, average grades, hens or toms.....	a 10½
Broilers, Phila., large, per lb.....	21 a 22
" " small and medium.....	15 a 16
" Penn., mixed weights.....	15 a 17
" Western, dry-picked, large, per lb.....	a 15
" " scaled large, per lb.....	a 15
" " dry-picked or so, medium.....	a 13
" " sm & inf.....	a 11½
Fowls, state and Penn., good to prime.....	a 11
" Western, dry-picked, prime.....	10½ a 11
" Southwestern.....	10 a 11
" Western, scaled, prime.....	10½ a 11
" " heavy.....	a 10
Old rocks, Western, per lb.....	a 8½
Ducks, Eastern, Spring.....	a 14½
" L. I., Spring.....	a 14½
" Western, Spring, per lb.....	7½ a 8½
" old, per lb.....	8½ a 7½
Squabs, choice, large white, per doz.....	3 50 a 3 75
" small and dark, per doz.....	1 75 a 2 00

PROVISIONS.

The market remains about the same as last week. Prices unchanged with a fair demand. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE).

Smoked hams, 10 lbs, average.....	10½ a 11
" " 12 to 14 ".....	10½ a 10½
" " heavy.....	9½ a 10
California hams, smoked, light.....	8½ a 9
" " heavy.....	6 a 6½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	8½ a 9
" (rib in).....	8 a 8½
Dried beef sets.....	a 18
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	a 17½
" shoulders.....	6 a 6½
Pickled bellies, light.....	7 a 7½
" " heavy.....	6½ a 7
Fresh pork loins, City.....	7½ a 8
" " Western.....	6½ a 7
Pickled ox tongues, per bbl.....	a 25 00

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe.....	5 60 a 5 40
" " South America.....	5 90 a 6 00
" " Brazil (kgs).....	7 60 a 7 10
Compounds—Domestic.....	a 4½
" Export.....	a 4
Prime Western lards.....	a 5 30
" City lards.....	4½ a 5
" lard stearine.....	a 5 30
" oleo.....	a 5½

FISH.

Cod, heads off.....	6 a 7
" " heads on.....	3½ a 4
Halibut, White.....	12 a 14
" Grey.....	8 a 8
" Frozen.....	a 12
Striped bass.....	9 a 12½
Bluefish, Green.....	7 a 8
Sea, skinned.....	8 a 10
" skin on.....	a
White perch.....	a
Flounders.....	a
Salmon, Western, frozen.....	a
" " green.....	a
" Eastern.....	15 a 18
Smelts, green.....	a
Lobsters, large.....	16 a 18
" medium.....	12 a 14
Herrings, frozen.....	a
" green.....	a
Red snappers.....	a
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large.....	8 a 12½
" fresh, small.....	a
" large.....	16 a 18
Shad, N. C., bucks.....	a
" " roses.....	a
Scallops.....	a
Soft crabs.....	35 a 75
Weakfish, frozen.....	a
" green.....	2 a 3
Sea bass, Eastern.....	5 a 7
White fish.....	a
Pompano.....	a
Haddock.....	4 a 5
King fish, native.....	a
" frozen.....	a
Ciscoes.....	a
Prawns.....	a
Sea trout.....	35 a 75
Sheephead.....	15 a 18
Porgies, L. I.....	3 a 4
Brook Trout.....	a
Butterfish.....	3 a 5
Flukes.....	2 a 3
Green turtles.....	15 a 18

GAME.

The season for game being over, quotations for the time being are suspended.

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 60,207 pkgs; previous six days, 64,549 pkgs. Conditions affecting the general market are unchanged. Jobbers had no difficulty in securing all the extras that they wanted; and where a small fraction

D. B. MARTIN,

**Union Abattoir Company,
OF BALTIMORE.**

**Grays Ferry Abattoir Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.**

Abattoir Hides, All Selections.

Manufacturers

.....of

Oleo Oil, Stearine, Neutral Lard, Refined
Tallow, Neats Foot Oil, Pure Ground Bone,
Glues, and all Packing House Products.

Address all Communications to D. B. MARTIN'S MAIN OFFICE,

903 and 904 Land Title Building, - - Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION TERMINAL COLD STORAGE CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

DIRECT TRACK CONNECTIONS WITH THE

**Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,
and its Affiliated Lines.**

D. B. MARTIN, President.

F. W. ENGLISH, Superintendent.

Washington and North Moore Streets,
Write for prices, which are the lowest. NEW YORK

Retail Department.

THE TRADE "KISSING BUG."

The commercial "kissing bug" is the unsuspecting thing which sticks its bill into every business. Its little bite is not noticed at first, but its virus spreads through the veins of a long system of accounts until it swells and swells to such a dangerous size that the concern which received the teasing little sting of its first bite ultimately collapses.

In trade circles this insect is known variously as the "credit" bug, the "discount-from-the-long-standing-account" bug, the "trust for sympathy" bug, and the plain "dead-beat" bug. There are others, but these are the most dangerous of the species, because they look so much alike, are sweet and musical, and enticing to the ear. But they all produce the same fatal results to the business of the retailer of whatever kind he be. The female of this dangerous thing is the most deadly, though apparently harmless. Her likeness to, and manner of, a class which is much sought after and prized by traders, enables her to accomplish her dread purpose with comparative ease, and the fatal error is not discovered until the damage has been done.

The trade "kissing bug" drops around with a pleasant, insinuating little noise, and buzzes about the ears of the "boss" or the manager until he allows her to put her little bill into the account book. Then she hastens away with her stolen sweets while the tickled tradesman, seeing her dart from the door, says: "She ain't the kind to do any harm."

The ulcers inflicted upon the commercial body by these destroyers are known in the ledgers, and in the insolvency courts as "bad debts," "uncollected bills," "discounts," and "worthless accounts." Very few storekeepers have entirely recovered from the results of the first bill-sticking of these "trade bugs."

The retailer who does not shut them from his shop entirely, but, instead, allows them to touch his trade lip, will eventually have to write his own business epitaph and get out.

The female bug is the more dangerous, because she is the more persevering and heartless at the finish, but the whole genus of them should be diligently avoided for financial safety.

We have endeavored by simile to draw a lesson from experience and to point a moral through an insect which, at present, is of popular interest, and we trust that the figurative designation of the real thing will impress upon the marketman the sense of the cash system.

** The Board of Health meat inspectors for the week ending July 5, condemned the following quantities of meats: Beef, 3,980 pounds; veal, 5,300 pounds; mutton, 240 pounds; hogs, 6,225 pounds; poultry, 4,624 pounds; assorted meats, 400 pounds. Total, 20,769 pounds.

WRONG IN PRINCIPLE.

What is known as the Cleveland (O.) meat fight has not been settled. The Retail Butchers' Association raised the boycott, but the Cleveland Provision Company seems bent on going right along with its ruinous policy. The butchers who are held in the retail line should be protected in their field. It is impossible for them to hold prices up and make a living when a wholesale concern like the Cleveland Provision Company has the wholesaler's profit left even if the profit of the retailer is lost in a meat war. The marketman has not this advantage. It is work of this kind which causes butchers to so often talk and think of state and national abattoirs. As long as they keep out of the wholesale field they should be protected in the retail field. Grocers have better protection in matters of this kind. The textile field is still better divided. Such protection is absolutely necessary to maintain the status of trade. We suggest to any packer who countenances such work as that of the Cleveland Provision Company to consider the proper remedy.

A Funny Question of Fat.

The courts of Kentucky will now judicially settle the amount of fat which cattle of four months' feeding should yield. The case results from commercial transactions between the Bourbon Stock Yards Company, of Louisville, and H. F. Embry & Co., live stock brokers of that city. The brokers are the plaintiffs, and the following are the facts of this novel case:

In June, 1897, the plaintiffs drove 1,100 head of cattle from the various distilleries where they had been fed for four months to the Louisville stock yards' scales to be weighed by the Bourbon company that has privileges with the Louisville company's scales on account of their closer proximity to the Pennsylvania station.

The cattle weighed 155,635 pounds and were at once shipped to Chicago. In the following October the same firm took 71 head of cattle to the same scales, when it was found that the weighing machine was out of order. Embry & Co., however, weighed the cattle to see how far out of gear the scales were. The scales weighed short.

They at once suspected that the scales were out of order in June when the 1,100 head were weighed. This is the statement of the defendants' attorneys.

According to a statement of attorneys to the jury the plaintiffs contend that cattle should gain from 250 to 300 pounds in four months' feeding. The defendants claim that 260 pounds is the maximum gain and 150 pounds the average.

On the calculation of the plaintiffs, the scales, based on the shortage of the 71 head, were short 107,550 pounds on the weight of the 1,100, which put them out \$4,805.86, the amount sued for.

If the decision of the court stands as sound cow law, the presumption is that any bovine taking on more or less fat in four months than that judicially prescribed will be in contempt of court. The Stock Yards won the case.

The Cows Leaked.

Bad milk in Brooklyn caused President Murphy, of the New York Board of Health to say the following, officially, to the Sanitary Superintendent of the Department of Health: "Recent returns show that the large num-

ber of deaths of children under the age of five years in the Borough of Brooklyn (68 in Brooklyn as compared with 33 in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) is caused by other than climatic reasons.

"I am led to think from the information given to me that the milk sold in the Borough of Brooklyn is not what it should be. I therefore request you to detail every available man to investigate the milk supply of that borough.

"This is the most important duty your inspectors can be called upon to perform, because upon the purity of milk depends the lives of not only infants, but old and feeble people, and I therefore request that the utmost attention be given to the inspection."

When the inspectors are through in Brooklyn they can keep pretty busy in Manhattan for a time at the same business. During the recent severe drouth it was remarkable how it rained in the milk. But, maybe, the dairy-men or dealers were filtering the stuff through nice, clean water, and then doctored it to shield it from outside contamination.

Dull, dull, dull! That is the general tone of the heavy carcass market. At present prices, the wholesaler can hardly sell at a profit, and the butcher has a hard time to cut out at a profit.

The Sioux City "Tribune" says: It is next to impossible to buy veal in the meat markets of Sioux City at the present time. The reason for this is the scarcity of this class of meat. The calves are not brought to the market. The price has been advanced but little by the retail establishments, notwithstanding the price has been continually advancing in wholesale centers for several weeks.

One of the proprietors of a leading market said:

"Veal is scarcer in the market now than it has been since we have been in business, six years. We do not begin to get enough veal to supply the demand for it. We cannot get over one veal a week. It will not average above that. The people think it strange that this meat is so scarce. There is usually a slight scarcity about this time of the year, but never like this before. One theory is that the farmers are too busy with their work to take the time to bring their calves to the city, while my own opinion is that the advance in the price of cattle has caused the farmers to decide to keep their calves and raise them. Or else they find a better sale for them to some other farmer who wants to raise them than he could by selling them for veal."

Isaac F. Lincoln has bought out the meat market firm of Lincoln Bros., at Centre street, Brockton, Mass.



"INVINCIBLE" ICE SCALE.

MADE IN TWO SIZES:
No. 3. Weighs 300 lbs. by 5 lbs.
No. 4. Weighs 400 lbs. by 5 lbs.

This Scale meets all the requirements demanded by the "Ice Trade." It is accurate and unbreakable. It relieves all strain. Both the ring at the top and hook are swivel. The dial is nickel with black figures. It is used and highly endorsed by the largest ice companies.

Patents pending.
Write for prices.

PELOUZE SCALE & MFG. CO.
113-139 S. Clinton St., CHICAGO.

METHOD OF CUTTING MUTTON.

The following are from experiments made by the United States Department of Agriculture:

The method of cutting a carcass is shown in the accompanying diagram, and the prices given for the several cuts are based upon the Chicago market for prime mutton at the time of this experiment.

The weights and values given below for the several cuts are the averages made by the seven special mutton breeds in the the first experiment:

Leg, 22.2 pounds, at 10 cents.....	\$2.22
Loin, 17.5 pounds, at 9 cents.....	1.57
Rib, 14.5 pounds, at 9 cents.....	1.30
Chuck, 19.8 pounds, at 1 3/4 cents.....	.34

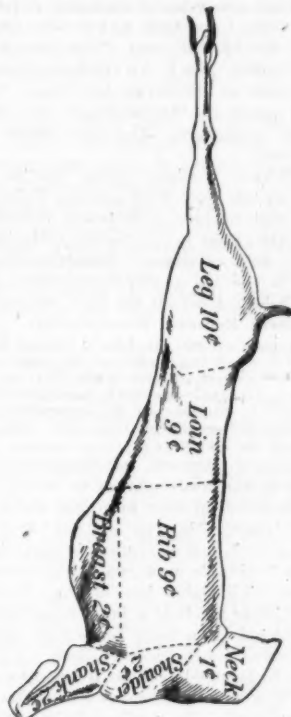
\$5.43

It will be seen that the leg, loin, and rib are the high-priced cuts that determine the value of a carcass of mutton. An animal that fails in one of these fails essentially to meet the requirements of the market for high-priced mutton. This is particularly true of the leg

cut; and plump, well-filled legs are indispensable in prime lambs.

The other illustrations present good front and back views of a carcass selected as a model at the Union Stockyards, Chicago. It shows a remarkably well-filled leg, back, rib and loin; the flesh being even and thick at all points, and on cutting it was found to be of superior quality throughout. This is the profitable type of carcass to the killer and consumer as it contains the highest proportion of choice meat and the minimum of cheap product and offal. It was taken from a 95-pound Southdown.

The chuck consists of the breast, shank, shoulder and neck.



METHOD OF CUTTING UP CARCASS.

Curtiss—Farmers' Bulletin No. 96, Division of Publications, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

What Is Good Meat?

Recently it has been proposed to make use of the clumping reactions made familiar by the Widal test to determine the bacillæmic qualities of meat, and it would seem that the method promises much. It may be wise at this season to recall a few of the characteristics of sound meat. Good wholesome meat is neither of a pale pinkish nor of a deep purple tint. It has a marbled appearance, from the ramification of little veins of intercellular fat; the fat of the internal organs especially is firm, hard and suety, and is never wet, whereas that of diseased animals is often soft and watery. The feel of healthy meat is something elastic, and hardly moistens the finger. Diseased meat feels wet and watery. Good meat has but little odor, whereas diseased meat smells faint and cadaverous. Good meat bears cooking without much shrinking or losing much of its weight, but bad meat shrivels up and boils to pieces—this being due to the larger proportion of watery and gelatinous material, and the absence of true muscular substance. Under the microscope the fiber should be clear and well defined, and free from infusorial animalculæ; while that of diseased meat is sodden, as if it had been soaked in water, the transverse streaks are indistinct and wide apart, and animalculæ abound in it.—Medical Age.



SOUTHDOWN CARCASS.
(Back view.)

Curtiss—Farmers' Bulletin No. 96, Division of Publications, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

Nutritious Birds.

In the June number of "Lippincott's" Albert G. Evans, says the "American Grocer," states that the flesh of birds differs in quality according to the food on which they live. Such as feed upon grain and berries afford in general good nourishment; if we except geese and ducks, whose flesh is hard of digestion. A young chicken is tender and delicate food, and extremely well adapted for use when the digestive powers are weak. Of all tame fowls the capon is the most nutritious. Turkey and guinea fowls afford substantial aliment, but not as welcome to the stomach as to the palate. In all birds those parts are most firm which are most exercised; therefore the wings and in the larger birds the legs are commonly the toughest. The flesh of wild birds in general, though more digestible, is less nourishing than that of quadrupeds, being dryer on account of the constant exercise which birds take. Those birds which subsist upon worms, insects or fishes do not furnish wholesome food.



SOUTHDOWN CARCASS.
(Front view.)

Curtiss—Farmers' Bulletin No. 96, Division of Publications, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

Local and Personal

** The Armour Packing Company secured judgment against Leon Alexander for the sum of \$193.

** The Armour Packing Company obtained a judgment against Robert Hutcheon for \$211.

** J. W. Horigon has opened a nice butcher shop at Milwaukee, Ore. The Northwest is building itself up right on its own ground and by its own energies.

** James R. Kells, the Stamford (Conn.) meat man, claims to be the direct lineal descendant of John Comstock, the multi-millionaire mine owner and expects, therefore, to become a \$5,000,000 millionaire. John Comstock was the marketman's great uncle, so he says.

** Veal famine at Lansing, Mich. On the idea that choice veal cuts are fetching 40 cents per pound in New York City calves are ruthlessly torn from their mothers and hustled East. All Ingham county are hunting the "fatted calf" to hasten him to the front for the good prices.

** The candle and fat curing factory of Charles Staples at Waverly street, Jersey City, has again been declared a nuisance by the local Board of Health. The proprietor was fined \$100 by the County Court for some offense or other.

** Albert McHarg has added a meat department to his provision business at 434 and 436 Madison avenue, Albany, N. Y. Mr. McHarg has rustled up from a small beginning. His meat department was opened last Saturday.

** Herbert S. Jenner, the prominent marketman at the corner of East Main and Stillson streets, Rochester, N. Y., is pushing a \$1,200 meat bill through the courts. He is up against a "derelict" for that sum, according to his complaint. Just imagine a woman getting on the wrong side of a butcher's ledger for a whole herd of cattle! That means twenty cattle weighing 750 pounds dressed at 8 cents per pound by the carcass. A woman who can drive a score of bees out of a meat market by the pound for nothing is a species of the "dead beat" to be watched and avoided.

** Butcher Becker is not to be tried by a jury of his peers if butchers are "peers." There isn't a butcher on the jury. They are too just a lot for the sausage maker's lawyer. The jury contains two bookbinders, two street car conductors, two clerks and one each of a miscellany of trades. Thus is Chicago fair.

** M. E. Greenwald, live stock buyer for Nelson Morris & Co., was in New York City on Wednesday. He's so well known in cattle circles that the stock at the stock yards bow to him.

** The happiest butcher on Tenth avenue is George Gesell, Jr., at No. 754 of the avenue. Ask him about it.

** P. Donahue, of P. Donahue & Sons, the fat dealers at West Thirty-ninth street, left last Saturday with his family on the Lucania for an extended trip to his old home in the British Isles. He will be gone several months. The sons of the "green sod" will give him a try at the latest good ones.

** The meat and provision dealers of Northfield, Vt., have combined and established a uniform price for meat and provisions. Prices were too low.

** The gradual rise in the meat market can at once be known from the fact that most of the butchers have tired legs. They ride from market to market, and tramp from box to box trying to strike a lower figure, but the high price of cattle all over the country puts carcasses beef up and no business man can pull it down.

** Christian Bruechlein, who has a butcher shop at 283 Bergenline avenue, Jersey City, is out \$100, and had John Gibney, his help, arrested, charging him with collecting and appropriating the sum.

** Alex. Knapp's meat market at Malone, N. Y., was last week destroyed by fire.

** Financial Secretary Herman Robinson, of the Central Federated Union, is kicking like a Western steer at the new men who took the place of the strikers who laid down their tools at the Eastmans' plant, 59th street and Eleventh avenue, because three floor butchers were discharged for cause. When Mr. Robinson gets the fire out of his brain and gets his head into a refrigerator to cool it off a bit he might take note of this fact, viz.: When a member of his union violates the rules of the body, that man is very properly dismissed—expelled and "blacklegged" all along the line. See? An employer claims the same right of discharge for cause, but he doesn't insist on "blacklisting" the offender to other employers. The rule should work both ways.

** William Woelper, whose butcher business is at 220 New York avenue, Union Hill, N. J., walked into a Hoboken refreshment resort with \$150 in his pocket. He lost his money. It was stolen. Buckholz, the proprietor of the den at 223 River street, Hoboken, is held in bond for the loss. In regard to such places Recorder Stanton said:

"If a man cannot go into a saloon in this city without being robbed, the sooner the places are closed up the better for the community. The saloons with barmaid attachments are a disgrace to the community, and when the police officer does his duty, this court will do its duty."

** Earnest Howard, of Fraicheur, Cal., has rented the meat market of W. D. Rosa at Williamston in that State for the season.

** A "nigger" lawyer out at St. Paul, Minn., went into a restaurant in that city for a "feed." He is now going to the Wheaton civil rights law of that State because a judge received a juicy steak while he had to grind up a hunk of prairie horse or some similar tough piece of flesh.

** F. S. Reynolds, of the Ridge, Me., is an enterprising young business man. Between meats, groceries and sardines he has thirteen horses on the road.

** E. Schlett, the proprietor of the meat market at 44 Seventh street, San Francisco, Cal., is trying to find the leg the pawnbrokers pull at police headquarters in that city, so that he can chop Levitin's hand loose and get back the nice collection of clevers, butcher knives and a handsome Persian rug (entered at the pawnshop as a portiere) which a thief stole from him and "hypothecated."

** P. Joseph, vice-president of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., is now in the West and will be absent for a week or ten days. He keeps his eye on good cattle.

** Last was probably the banner week for the United Dressed Beef Company. Secretary London states that his company slaughtered 2,500 fine cattle for the week. This company has the reputation of killing very fine beef, so that those who go there for such a class of goods always get it. Mr. London's system of regulating the hanging and sale of meat in the box is the best we have ever seen.

** C. D. Corbin, a butcher at Wharton, O., had a peculiar and a narrow escape. He was driving along with a calf under the seat of his wagon. Suddenly the impatient animal jumped up, lifted the seat and tossed the butcher into the road. The horses ran away and smashed up things a bit.

** W. C. Wade has asked for permission from the health board of Hartford, Conn., to build a slaughterhouse on the dyke. The petitioner expects to spend \$30,000 on the plant. There is some opposition to the desired location if not to the plant.

** Edward Kennedy has again come into possession of his old market business at Emmet, Mich., where he opened it awhile ago. The business will be improved.

** Armour & Co.'s branch building at Rockville, Conn., will be erected at once. The excavating contract has been let to W. B. Martin. This structure will be two stories high and built of brick. It is located on Brooklyn street and will be a handsome building of its class.

** The thirteen Italian butchers who struck at 1 cent per pound increase in the price of beef down about Key West, Fla., have returned to their counters. They brought up the retail price to fit the high mark. In the meantime the other butchers did all the trade and reaped an unexpected harvest.

** Every wholesale box was locked tight on the Fourth. The butchers also closed up, and the meat trade "excursioned" or popped fire crackers to their hearts' content. Tuesday was not a day of rest for festive New York.

** R. E. Burgess & Sons, it is said, have bought out D. W. Burgess & Son, on Main street, Nantucket, Mass. The premises are being refitted.

Elected a Butcher.

J. Bausor, a butcher, has been elected on the Liberal ticket, in a bye-election for councillor of the Spon Street Ward, London, England. The election was to fill a vacancy. The meat man beat the combined vote of the Conservative and the Labor candidates two to one. The election was held Monday of last week.

HONOR WHERE HONOR IS DUE.



Freeze-em... Freeze-em...

Will keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts of Meats, Tenderloins, Pork Loin, Pork, Ham, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from 1 to 3 Weeks just as fresh.

AS IF THE MEAT WERE FROZEN.

Prevents Slimy and Mould on Meat, and Absolutely Does Away With the Necessity of Trimming, Thereby Making a Great Saving to Butchers.

Freeze-em

Is Healthful. It cannot be Detected, and does not destroy the Natural Flavor of the Meat.

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CHEMISTS,

249-251-253 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, U. S. A.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, July 7, 1899:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.	
Bills of Sale.	
Lichte, F. W., 345 Willis ave.; to A. Roetsch (filed July 5).....	\$1
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.	
Mortgages.	
Meinke, Fred, 130 Nassau street; to Nat. Loan Ass'n (filed July 7).....	100
Meyer Bros., 93 Park ave.; to Henry Lemmermann (filed July 1).....	\$5,000
Bills of Sale.	
Erasmu, Martin, 513 3d ave.; to Abraham Schwarzschild (filed June 30)...	\$200
Lemmermann, Henry, 93 Park ave.; to Meyer Bros. (filed July 1).....	7,000
Tietje, Albert, 355 7th ave.; to Katie Kusch (filed July 5).....	450

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, July 7, 1899:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.	
Mortgages.	
Voight, Gurton, 18 St. Marks place; to Wm. G. Strebenitz (filed July 3)....	\$300
Weber & Rounfeld, 27 Walker st.; to A. Eisenbach (filed July 6).....	125
Bills of Sale.	
Davis, O., Tremont avenue and Ryer place; to H. Rienkers (filed June 30)...	\$243
Hust, F. H., 713 Amsterdam avenue; to O. Siersema (filed July 1).....	425
Krudener, Emma, 406 W. 31st street; to J. Hickey (filed July 1).....	150
Beverly, C. A., 1116 to 1118 Third avenue; to A. H. Judson (filed June 6)...	140
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.	
Mortgages.	
Hartman, Joseph; to H. B. Strauss (filed July 3).....	\$139
Page, Alfred G., 974 Fulton st.; to Leonard P. James (filed July 5)....	300
Bills of Sale.	
Bloch, Morris, 312 Thattford avenue; to Mary Feinberg (filed July 6).....	165

New Shops.

Hughes & Tracy have opened a new meat market at Old Forge, Cal.
T. F. Boyd will shortly build a new meat market at Upton, Mass.
The George S. Atwood Company is the in-

corporated name of a new general meat and provision concern at North Arlington, Mass. George S. Atwood is its president.

George Piper has opened a new retail meat business at Granville, O.

Charles Weaver and George Shafer have decided to open a meat market at Hillsdale, Mich.

W. S. Bidwell has opened a meat business at Monterey, Mass.

BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS.—Peter Olson, Little Rock, butcher; dead.—Carpenter & White, Malvern, cold storage; dissolved.

CONNECTICUT.—Bristol Beef Company (not inc.), Bristol, meats, etc.; partnership dissolved, succeeded by Michael E. Lacey.—L. R. Hemingway & Co., New Haven, grease, tallow, etc.; burned out at Montowese; partial insurance.—R. G. Baldwin, New Haven, meats, etc.; R. E. mortgage, \$7,500.

FLORIDA.—S. M. Mixon & Co., Gainesville, meat; dissolved.

MAINE.—Hugh Love, Calais, meats, etc.; sold out.—Continental Packing Company, Eastport, fish packers; succeeded by Sea Coast Packing Company.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Isaiah D. Chase, Lynn, provisions; sold out.—Thomas F. Wheeler, Beverly Farms, provisions; chattel mortgage, \$125.—George A. Ferguson, Boston, restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$2,500.—P. H. or Nellie M. Russell, Boston, provisions; Percy H. Russell, chattel mortgage, \$500.

MICHIGAN.—Harry Churchward, Detroit, wholesale meats; dead.—Little & Mack, Galesburg, restaurant and meat; succeeded by James Little.—O. S. Leland, St. Johns, restaurant; succeeded by Vaughn & Hugus.—George Stoffhouse, Detroit, meat, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$300.

NEW JERSEY.—C. W. Morris, Ridge-wood, meat; sold out.—Kane & Zeigler, Jersey City, retail provisions; chattel mortgage, \$800.

NEW YORK.—Judson & Beverly, New York City, restaurant; dissolved.—Henry Rowaldt, New Brighton, butcher; judgment, \$404.

OHIO.—Weaver & Crane, Carthage, retail meat; out of business.—Fiser Bros., McClure, meat, etc.; deed by E. B. Fiser, individually, \$760.

PENNSYLVANIA.—William Cornish, Scranton, meats; dead.—Gregg & Jenkins, Kane, meats; closed by sheriff.—J. H. Kates, Pittsburg, restaurant; judgment, \$1,500.—T. E. Carr & Son, Scranton, butchers; judgment, \$1,000, vs. T. E. & F. L. Carr.—Michael Flynn, Scranton, butcher; judgment, \$200.—Casper & John Von Weisenfluh, Taylor, butchers; judgment, \$200.—Philip J. Kinder, Wilkesbarre, meat market; execution, \$554.

VERMONT.—H. A. Noyes, Pittsford, meat; succeeded by John Worden.

A Butcher Feast.

The fourth annual barbecue of the Butchers' Association of Chattanooga, Tenn., which will be held next Wednesday, is to be more extravagant than any of its noted predecessors.

The table will be 400 feet long, with seats for 800 people at a time. The present sale of tickets shows that more than 5,000 people will attend this famous Southern barbecue. The Committee of Arrangements have provided the following store of commissary supplies with which to feed them:

Fifty lambs.
One hundred Southdown sheep.
Five hogs.
Four hundred pounds cabbage.
Four bushels potatoes and four bushels tomatos for slaw.
Fifteen hundred loaves of bread.
Three bushels baked beans.
Three barrels of pickles.

The other necessary ingredients for cooking, side dishes and for serving this bill of fare will be added. Now, who would not like to be there? The dancing hall will be forty feet square.

That Oleomargarine Test Case.

The Butter Dealers' Association of Baltimore, Md., are furious because the Court of Appeals of that State reversed the decision of the judge who fined M. J. Fox \$100 for selling oleomargarine resembling butter. This, and the case of the restaurant proprietor, were taken up as test cases. Fox sold 10 pounds of oleomargarine to a representative of the Butter Dealers' Association.

In regard to this reversal of the decision of Judge Stockbridge of the court below on December 15th last, Secretary S. B. Medairy of the association says:

"Until we hear further from the matter and secure a copy of the official decision of the Court of Appeals I do not think it would be wise to express an opinion. I do not understand exactly why the decision of Judge Stockbridge was reversed. As I understand it, that means a new trial. We simply want a decision as to whether or not our State law would hold good. It plainly says that no oleomargarine can be sold in Maryland in the semblance of butter, and that was our only contention. We do not care how much oleomargarine is sold as such, but we hold that under the law none can be sold in this State, either wholesale or retail, or furnished in hotels or restaurants, in the semblance of butter. All of our prosecutions have been based on Judge Stockbridge's decision, which covered every point in law involved and clearly pointed out the fact that the State law was supreme in the matter. Possibly the official decision of the Court of Appeals when we receive it will enlighten us as to the court's interpretation of the law. Until then, however, we will do nothing whatever."

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and Refrigeration Machines manufactured by

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National Provisioner of May 20, page 25.

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POSITION WANTED

as foreman by practical experienced sausage-maker who thoroughly understands the manufacture of all kinds of sausage. Open for engagement next September. Best of reference. Address L. K., Box 82, care of The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

Friday's Closings.

TALLOW.—On Thursday there was nothing done, and the contract deliveries to the home trade of about 225 hhds. city had to go in on the basis of the sale of the previous week, or at 45-16c. The market stood through Thursday and Friday dull and weak, with melters offering to sell at 45-16c, while it was thought that if a bid of 4½c had been made it would have been accepted. The best open bid was 4 1-16, although probably about 43-16c would have been paid. It is a wholly nominal market. There have been no sales of city in hhds. this week. A moderate quantity of city edible had been sold at 5c.

OLEO STEARINE is very strong here since the large sales at Chicago at a higher price; 6 is firmly held here, and bids of 5½c.

COTTONSEED OIL.—On Friday the strong tone of the market was well held, with increasing demands and the statistical position daily becoming more important as a factor, as over 40,000 barrels have been sold from first hands within the last three weeks for export and home trade use, and chiefly the former, including some consigned lots on the other side and to equal the better prices that have been quoted here. No change in prices for the day.

Some Fine Shorthorns.

They were not Roosevelt's Rough Riders, as many people thought, but they were 200 live stock commission men on horseback, who, on invitation of the management, lined up on June 22 and paraded to the Dold Packing Company plant, at Kansas City, to see the slaughtering of 82 choice short horns. This bunch of shorthorns has attracted a great deal of attention, as it is said by cattlemen of forty years' experience to be the finest lot sold in the Kansas City yards in five years. They ranged from 1 to 3 years old, and averaged in weight 1,574 pounds, with not a poor bullock in the lot. The Dolds paid the top Chicago export price of \$5.45 per 100, a total of \$8,000 for the bunch. After seeing the cattle slaughtered the guests were served with refreshments and shown over the plant, where the famous Honey Cured hams and bacon are produced.

The Texas State Railroad Commission convened on Wednesday to consider the matter of a tariff for the transportation of cottonseed products in car loads.

—It is proposed to amalgamate into one company, under the laws of New Jersey, all the big companies which supply ice to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. The new company will be a combination of the combinations recently formed. The Consolidated Ice Company, of New York, which was formed about a year ago of all the principal ice companies in New York City; the Knickerbocker Ice Company, which is a combination of several New England companies, and the American Ice Company, a trust organized in the early summer, will compose the new concern, whose capital will, it is said, be \$30,000,000.

The Concord (N. C.) Cottonseed Oil Company has been incorporated with capital stock of \$30,000 for the manufacture of cotton goods, oils and fertilizers. The incorporators are: W. R. Odell, J. M. Odell, R. A. Brown, M. L. Buchanan, J. S. Harris, Wm. A. Smith, C. M. McDonald, John A. Sims, N. L. Yorke, M. H. Caldwell, J. P. Goodfan, W. H. Lilly and John P. Allison.

The work of enlarging the Ennis (Tex.) cottonseed oil mills is completed, which will give a double capacity to the plant, and the proprietor, Mr. Joseph W. Allison, is looking forward to an immense business this season.

* It is announced that Cincinnati is to have a cattle show, to be held at one of the commodious local resorts about the middle of October. A number of prominent stock raisers have written the committee, saying the exhibition would receive their support.

To....

Cottonseed Oil Manufacturers.

Does your oil give trouble in refining?
Are you making too much foots or is your shrinkage too great?

Do you want to avoid the formation of free fatty acids in your stock?

Are you getting the full yield of oil from your seed?

Are you making the highest grade of oil possible from your stock?

Is there too much oil left in your cake or meal?

Do you have trouble in pressing?

Are you bleaching, deodorizing or settling your oils in the best and cheapest way consistent with good results?

Have you off grades you want to bring up to market requirements?

Do you want to make "cotto," lard or other cooking compounds from your oil?

The above are but few of the many points constantly presented to the manufacturer. Small troubles, if not speedily corrected, increase to the point of actual loss in running your plant. Should you have difficulty in any of your operations, we will give you practical suggestions and advice, gained by years of experience.

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Choice prime steam	5.10	a	...
Prime steam	5.00	a	...
Neutral	6½	a	6½
Compound	4½	a	...

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	6	a	...
----------------	---	---	-----

OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	37	a	38
Lard oil, Extra, No. 1		a	35
Lard oil, No. 1		a	29
Lard oil, No. 2		a	27
Oleo oil, "Extra"		a	8
Nutsfoot oil, Pure	42½	a	45
Nutsfoot oil, Extra		a	35
Nutsfoot oil, No. 1		a	28
Tallow oil		a	40

TALLOW.

Packers' Prime	4½	a	...
No. 2	5½	a	4
Edible Tallow	4½	a	...

GREASES.

Brown	3	a	...
Yellow	3½	a	3½
White, A	3½	a	3½
White, B	3½	a	3½
Bone	3½	a	3½

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	1½	a	1½
Inferior or black fat	1½	a	2
Swat	1½	a	3
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.		a	30

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks		a	25½
Crude, in tanks		a	22
Butter oil, barrels	30½	a	31

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit	1.82½		
Hoof meal, per unit	1.55		
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit	1.52½		
Unground t'k'g. 10 to 11 p. c. per ton	17.00		
Unground t'k'g. 9 & 20 p. c. per ton	15.50		16.00
Unground t'k'g. 8 & 20 p. c. per ton	14.50		
Unground t'k'g. 6 & 35 p. c. per ton	13.00		
Ground raw bones	23.00		24.00
Ground steamed bones	20.00		21.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns No. 1	\$100 a \$205 per ton	65-70 lbs. av	
Hoofs	\$20.00 to \$22.00 per ton		
Round Shin Bones	\$32.50 to \$37.50 per ton		
Flat Shin Bones	\$41.00 to \$42.00 per ton		
Thigh Bones	\$100 per ton, 90-100 lbs. av		

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins	5½	a	...
Pocket pieces	3½	a	...
Tenderloins	9½	a	10
Spare ribs	3½	a	...
Trimnings	3½	a	...
Boston butts	4	a	...
Cheek Meat	3	a	3½

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle	4½	a	...
White, clarified	5½	a	...
Plantation, granulated	5½	a	...

COOPERAGE.

Barrels		a	85
Lard tierces		a	1.05

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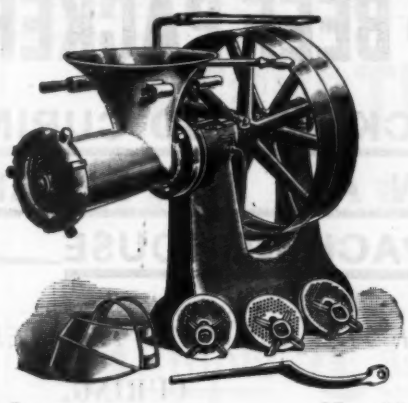
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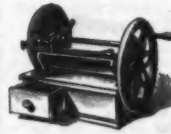
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IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE THERE ARE 7,000
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Any intelligent reader will see at a glance that this book is an absolute necessity to every progressive packing-house and that each chapter in the book (which is written by experts), is fully worth the price of same, viz.:

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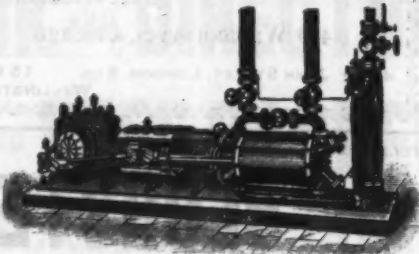
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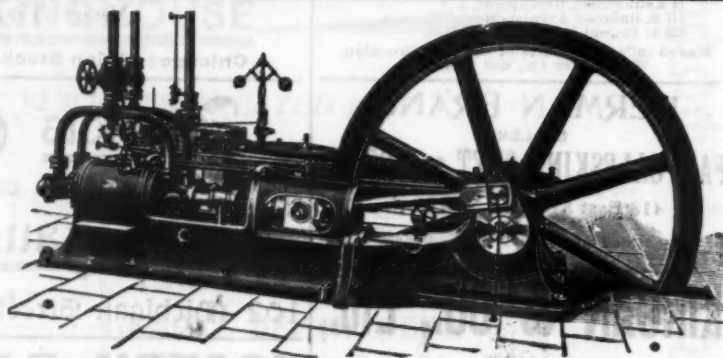
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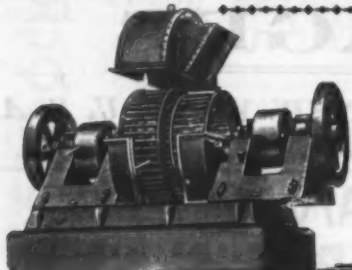
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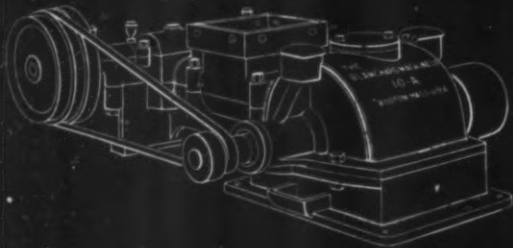
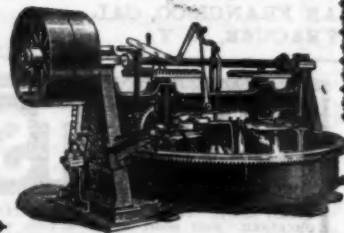
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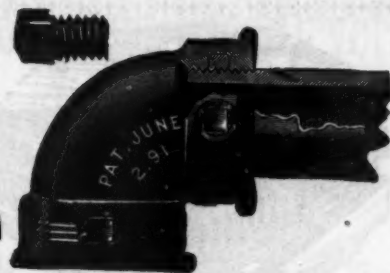
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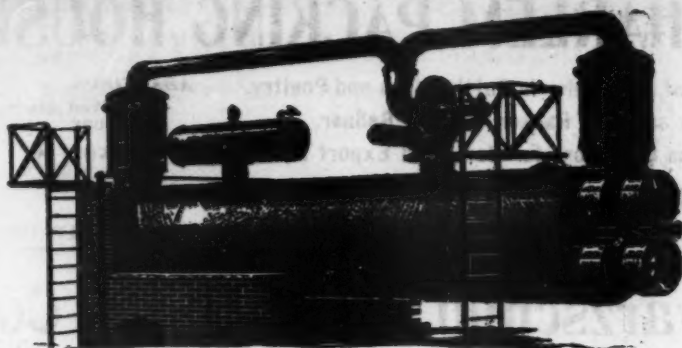
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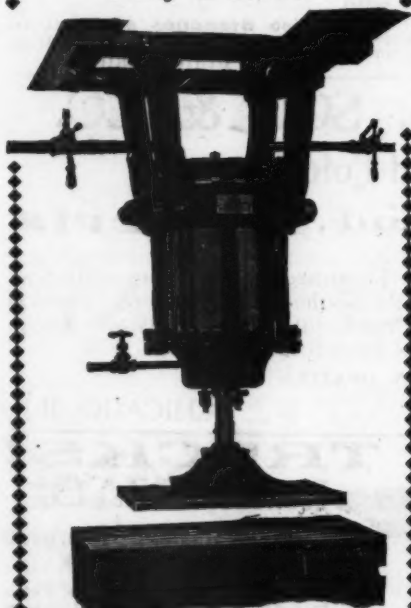
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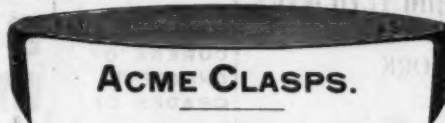


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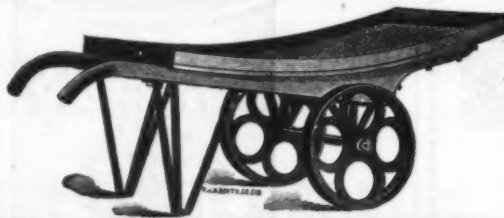
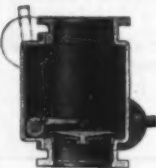
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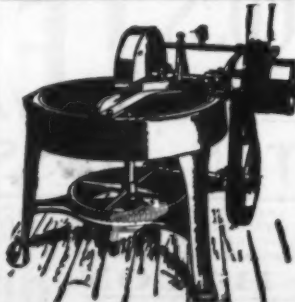
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